

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1983

ESTABLISHED 1897

The Herald Tribune
Printed in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore
and The Hague.

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 16

No. 31,316

Andropov Reveals New Offer on Arms, Warns of Impasse

By Dusko Doder

MOSCOW — President Yuri V. Andropov announced new arms control proposals Wednesday to demonstrate Soviet "flexibility" but said categorically that the Geneva talks would collapse when U.S. medium-range nuclear missile deployments begin in Western Europe.

In an apparent attempt to induce a delay in the U.S. deployments, which are scheduled for December, Mr. Andropov said the talks would continue if the United States "renounced the deployment of its missiles in Europe within the announced deadlines."

Mr. Andropov disclosed that Moscow was prepared to cut down to "about 140" the number of its SS-20 missiles in the European theater. This, he added, "is noticeably less" than the combined number of French and British nuclear delivery systems.

Previously, the Russians had insisted on retaining 162 SS-20s, or the total number of French and British systems.

Mr. Andropov reaffirmed his earlier assertion that Moscow would "liquidate" all other missiles in Europe if an agreement were reached at Geneva, and he went a step further by asserting that no new SS-20s would be deployed in the Asian part of the country.

The Soviet leader said he was prepared to show "additional flexibility" on the question of medium range nuclear-capable aircraft. He said Moscow did not want to "undercut" the United States on this issue although the Soviet Union did not have similar aircraft in third countries capable of reaching the United States.

The package was interpreted by Western specialists in Moscow as containing both "cosmetic" and substantive changes.

[A U.S. Embassy spokesman in Moscow said the proposals were unacceptable because they were conditional on a U.S. decision not

to deploy the missiles, The Associated Press reported.]

The timing of Mr. Andropov's proposal was significant as it came during divisions within the Western alliance over the U.S. invasion of Grenada. It also coincided with a series of anti-nuclear demonstrations in Western Europe and was presumably designed to increase pressure on West European governments to seek a delay in U.S. deployment.

But the substantive shifts appear to have been designed to precede the West German debate next month on deployment.

Russian Gives Deadline

The chief Soviet delegate at the medium-range missile talks with the United States, Yuri A. Kvitsinsky, told West German disarmament experts Wednesday that the negotiations would become pointless after Nov. 22. The Associated Press reported from Geneva.

Egon Bahr, chairman of the Bundestag's arms control subcommittee, said that meetings with Mr. Kvitsinsky and the chief U.S. negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, made it clear that "there is no chance for an accord before the deployment" of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles begins.

However, Mr. Kvitsinsky told Mr. Bahr and 14 other experts that the Soviet Union was assuming that deployment was to begin Nov. 22, one day after the Bundestag is to hold its final debate on the issue.

"He told us that the Soviet Union regards this as the watershed date after which negotiations would be pointless," Mr. Bahr said.

He also stressed that both sides had given up hope of eventually reaching an agreement but they "no longer expect a result before the deployment starts."

After that, they took different roads," Mr. Bahr said. The Americans, he said, had expressed willingness to continue to negotiate, while the Russians said talks would become pointless after the deployment began.



Soldiers from Caribbean nations that supported the U.S. invasion of Grenada prepare to board U.S. planes en route to the island at the staging point at the airport in Barbados.

British Aide Refuses to Condemn U.S. Most European Allies Express Shock at Assault on Island

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, refused Wednesday to condemn the U.S.-led invasion of the Commonwealth Caribbean island of Grenada and said it must not weaken Britain's close ties with Washington.

He was speaking in a debate in Parliament, where the Labor Party opposition proposed a motion condemning the invasion of the former British colony and said Britain should refuse to station 160 U.S. medium-range missiles on its territory.

Labor's foreign affairs spokesman, Denis Healey, called the invasion a catastrophic blunder and the failure of the British government to prevent it an unforgivable dereliction of duty.

Accusing Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of servility to President Ronald Reagan, he urged her to "get off her knees" and join with other U.S. allies in trying to moderate U.S. policies.

He accused her of being "an obedient poodle" to President Reagan.

Outside Britain, the United States found little international support Wednesday for its surprise action in Grenada. Many of its strongest allies joined traditional foes in expressing shock, regret and condemnation.

Officials in France, West Germany, Italy and Sweden were among those to criticize the invasion. France was particularly blunt in its outright condemnation of the U.S. move.

The Council of Europe, comprising 21 major West European nations, said public opinion on the continent "will find it hard to reconcile" the invasion with the principles of international law.

Sir Geoffrey said Britain had not felt an invasion was warranted to protect its own 250 citizens on Grenada, but the United States had taken a different view. Washington intended to pull out its troops however, he added.

"What happened in this case must not be allowed to weaken the essential fabric of our relationship with the United States," Sir Geoffrey said.

Mr. Healey accused Mr. Reagan of "global unilateralism" and said the invasion of a former British colony which had Queen Elizabeth II as its head of state must now make Britain reject the 160 U.S. cruise missiles about to be installed.

Sir Geoffrey said there was no connection between the two issues. But he agreed the U.S. decision to invade "may be a matter of regret" and added: "The extent of the consultation was regrettably less than we would have wished."

Rejecting allegations that he misled Parliament earlier, Sir Geoffrey added that Mr. Reagan sent two messages to the British government on Monday, one saying he would consult Britain before acting and the second saying he had decided to go in.

Speaking of Mrs. Thatcher, Mr. Healey told the House of Commons, Britain's lower house of Parliament: "It is time she got off her knees and joined other allies who

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Says 600 Cubans Captured on Grenada

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S.-led invasion force on Grenada has captured 600 Cubans, rescued 70 Americans and is "moving against the remaining few objectives," Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger said Wednesday.

"The operations are progressing very well," Mr. Weinberger said at the Pentagon. "The army and the Marine Corps are moving against the remaining few objectives against diminishing Cuban resistance."

On Wednesday morning, the United States landed 800 more paratroopers plus heavy arms on Grenada to bolster the invasion force.

The 1,900 U.S. soldiers who landed Tuesday, backed by 300 troops from six Caribbean nations, fought Cubans and Grenadians in house-to-house combat throughout the morning in the capital of St. George's, Western diplomats said.

A Cuban government announcement in Havana said six U.S. helicopter gunships attacked Cuban positions on Grenada before dawn Wednesday, destroying the Cubans' main building at the Point Salines airfield. It said the last six Cuban defenders at the field "sacrificed" themselves rather than surrender.

Mr. Weinberger said some Cubans were continuing to fight. He said the U.S.-led forces had taken

600 Cuban prisoners and that there were 20 wounded Cubans.

"We have rescued and are transferring back to the United States the first group of Americans," Mr. Weinberger said, noting that the first group of about 70 was being flown to Charleston, South Carolina. The Associated Press reported late Wednesday that the first group had arrived.

In reports on the fighting, the Barbados state-owned Caribbean Broadcasting Co. said at least 30 Cubans were killed during the attack. Cuba's ambassador to Argentina, Emilio Aragonés Navarro, said Wednesday in Buenos Aires that dozens of Cubans have been killed.

Pentagon sources said 6 U.S. troops had been killed, 8 were missing and 33 wounded in fighting.

A reporter for the British Broadcasting Corp. said Grenadian troops were holding hostages at the Fort Rupert army base as a deterrent against attack.

Mr. Weinberger declined to be pinned down on when 2,700 U.S. troops would withdraw. "I hope we're talking about days or weeks," he said.

He said to "secure the safety of the Americans" on the island was the primary objective to be achieved before the force is withdrawn.

Sources on the island said Grenada's army commander, General

Hudson Austin, and the deputy prime minister, Bernard Coard, who seized power in a coup two weeks ago, had apparently sought refuge in the Soviet Embassy.

Western diplomatic sources told United Press International that Grenadian soldiers from the People's Revolutionary Army were sniping at the invading forces in the capital.

Mr. Weinberger said there was one "major" stronghold of resistance: "Richmond Hill, and that was defended by both Cubans and Grenadians." He said there were "other pockets" of resistance.

General John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said there was "organized resistance" at the second campus of the St. George's Medical College, which has about 600 American students, and Richmond Hill.

Asked if the students were hostages, Mr. Weinberger said, "They couldn't go in or out of building without getting killed."

He said the 600 Cuban prisoners included a Cuban colonel, Vessey said they were "not prisoners of war."

Mr. Weinberger also said the ceremonial British governor-general, Sir Paul Scoon, had been freed from prison and flown by helicopter to a U.S. ship.

Mr. Weinberger said there were about 30 Russians on the island, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Managua Expected to Suffer Most In Aftermath of Grenada Invasion

By Richard J. Meislin

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The invasion of Grenada by a U.S.-dominated force is likely to have effects far beyond the shores of the island, particularly in Nicaragua, Western and Latin American officials and diplomats said Tuesday.

[In New York, the United Nations Security Council was to resume debate on the crisis Wednesday. The United States engaged in acrimonious debate with Latin American countries in a session ending early Wednesday morning.]

Several of the reasons President Ronald Reagan gave in explaining his decision to send troops to overthrow Grenada's new military junta, among them the discomfort of its neighbors and a desire for the "restoration of democratic institutions," could be applied as easily to Nicaragua's Sandinist government, the officials said.

The Reagan administration's willingness to use U.S. troops to achieve those goals, several diplomats said, is likely to raise the anxiety of officials in Managua, where the government is already feeling the pressure of actions by U.S.-backed rebels.

"It was a little warning," a Mexican official said.

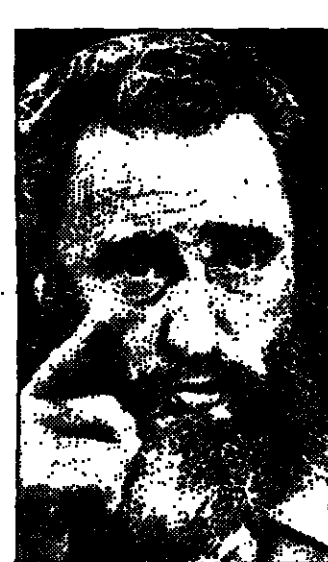
But officials in the region pointed out as well that the killing of Grenada's prime minister, Maurice Bishop, by the military officials who overthrew him provided a catalyst for the close-knit Caribbean region that does not exist in Nicaragua.

Although hard evidence of Cuban involvement in the overthrow of Mr. Bishop has not been made public, some officials in the region speculated that the Cubans may have encouraged a change of government beyond their control.

"That's so typical of the Caribbean region; you don't have those things going on in this area," a Western embassy official in the region said of Mr. Bishop's assassination. "It may have gone further than they intended."

The poll, published in Le Quotidien de Paris, said 51 percent favored continued French participation in the force. In a similar survey last month, 56 percent said they were opposed.

The poll said 81 percent of those interviewed approved of President



Fidel Castro denounced the U.S. invasion as "treacherous, criminal." Page 3.

react, calling for an emergency meeting of the Security Council, response Tuesday from Cuba was muted.

The Cuban press agency, Prensa Latina, issued reports on the fighting but made no general policy statement.

The government of Fidel Castro, which had warm relations with Grenada under Mr. Bishop, appeared to cool the military takeover after his death last week.

In a statement Friday, the Cuban government and Communist Party declared that "no doctrine, no principle, no position proclaimed as revolutionary and no internal division can justify savage methods such as this physical elimination of Maurice Bishop."

The anger expressed by Havana over the killing of Mr. Bishop, some diplomats said, may have reduced the chance for a strong reaction from Cuba to the U.S. invasion.

In Managua, Nicaragua's foreign minister, the Rev. Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, summoned the diplomatic corps to his office Tuesday morning and read a com-

munique saying the invasion was "a new demonstration of imperial arrogance" by the United States.

Appeal by UN Chief

At the United Nations, Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar Wednesday warned against escalation of military actions in Grenada that might spread the fighting in the region.

In his strongest appeal yet and without naming the United States or its six Caribbean allies, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar appealed "to all concerned in the strongest terms to refrain from any actions not in conformity with the purposes and principles of the charter of the United Nations."

Tuesday night, the United States clashed sharply with Latin American countries at an urgent session of the Security Council.

Representatives from Mexico, Nicaragua, Guyana and Grenada itself assailed the United States for its invasion of Grenada.

"We have no desire to fight with the United States," Jan Jacobs, a representative of Grenada, said.

Mr. Jacobs, who asserted that the American invasion had so far caused 700 deaths, continued: "It is very clear that in today's world, the United States has decided that it is right to decide that nobody has the right to decide its own destiny unless the United States decides that it is the right destiny."

The deputy foreign minister of Nicaragua, Victor Hugo Tinoco Fonseca, contended that the invasion was an example of "the danger that the expression of the vital interests of the United States has come to mean for those states that have moved beyond its orbit."

In reply, Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, accused the Nicaraguan delegate of projecting his country's own wish to interfere in the affairs of neighboring countries onto the United States.

"I'm trapped in the — Thomas Hobbes said it — restless striving for power that ceases only with death," (NYT, UP)

Ambassador From Jordan Shot in Rome

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Gunmen shot and seriously wounded Jordan's ambassador to Italy, Taysir Aladdin Toukan, and his driver Wednesday, one day after a similar attack on the Jordanian envoy to India.

The assailants escaped after a gunbattle with the ambassador's two bodyguards, who were following in another car. Police said they found 27 shells at the scene.

Police said Mr. Toukan was rushed to hospital with seven bullet wounds in the shoulder, one hand and both legs and underwent emergency surgery. Doctors said he was not on the danger list.

They said his Egyptian driver, Hamdy Mohammed Haidar Doud, 33, who was shot twice in the chest and shoulder, was in more serious condition.

An anonymous caller to the Italian press agency ANSA said a group called the Front for Syrian Struggle was responsible for the shooting.

The gunmen ambushed the ambassador at the corner of Viale Liegi and Via Paraguay in Rome's elegant Parioli district, pulling their car alongside his as he was being driven the short distance from his embassy to his residence for lunch, police said.

An Italian Foreign Ministry spokesman said he had been informed of the attack on Mr. Toukan but had no further details.

Rome has frequently been the scene of Arab guerrilla attacks in the past 10 years.

The last was on June 17, 1982, when the deputy chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization office in Rome and another Palestinian were killed in separate attacks.

On Tuesday, an unidentified gunman shot and critically wounded the Jordanian ambassador to India, Mohammed Ali Kourme, outside his residence in New Delhi.

An Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman said he suspected that the shooting was "part of the overall terrorism connected with the Middle East."

The assailant fired six shots with an automatic weapon as the ambassador walked from the Jordanian Embassy to his home in New Delhi's diplomatic district. He had been in India for only a month. The gunman escaped by taxi.

Indian police continued their search for the gunman, described by witnesses as Middle Eastern in appearance.

Mr. Kourme was moved out of the intensive care unit of the hospital and pronounced "out of danger," Wednesday, an official said. (UPI, Reuters, AP)



BUSH IN BEIRUT — Vice President George Bush, in a flak jacket and steel helmet, listened Wednesday to General Paul Kelley, Marine Corps commandant, on a visit to the bombed marines' headquarters in Beirut. Page 2.

French Call for Creating New Lebanese UN Force

Reuters

PARIS — France urged Wednesday that a new United Nations force be sent to Lebanon.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, in an address to the National Assembly, made a strong appeal for greater international involvement in efforts to resolve the Lebanese conflict.

The appeal was made after Sunday's bombing attacks on the French and U.S. contingents in the multinational peacekeeping force.

Mr. Mauroy, who spoke as France and its three partners in the peacekeeping force were preparing for talks Thursday in Paris, reaffirmed his government's commitment to a strong and united Lebanon. He added, however, that France's efforts should be supported, expanded and as far as possible superseded by a more marked involvement by the international community.

In this context, he said, France welcomes the proposed deployment of Greek and Italian observers in the Chouf mountains outside Beirut but insists that this move be linked to action by the UN.

After the latest cease-fire in the Lebanese civil war was declared Sept. 26, France and its partners in the peacekeeping force — the United States, Italy and Britain — proposed that the United Nations play a role in supervising the truce.

Syria, however, has rejected the

idea of UN observers for the cease-fire. Moslem leaders in Lebanon have approved the use of observers from any nation in the European Community with the exception of France.

Mr. Mauroy did not elaborate on his suggestion for a new UN force, apart from saying that it would contribute to the success of the national reconciliation talks between the Lebanese factions that are scheduled to open Monday in Geneva.

The prime minister was warmly applauded when he expressed condolences for those who died in Sunday's suicide attacks.

French officials said the four peacekeeping nations were expected to reaffirm at Thursday's conference their resolve to keep troops in Beirut.

Meanwhile, a poll published Wednesday indicated that the bombing attacks had led to a swing in French public opinion in favor of the Lebanon peace force. In addition, military officials said scores of volunteers had offered to replace the French soldiers who died.

The poll, published in Le Quotidien de Paris, said 51 percent favored continued French participation in the force. In a similar survey last month, 56 percent said they were opposed.

The poll said 81 percent of those interviewed approved of President

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Afghan 'Che Guevara' Works to Rally Rebel Factions Against Russians

By William Branigin

Washington Post Service

BAZARAK, Afghanistan — Ahmed Shah Massoud stepped out of his new Soviet-built black Volga sedan and was immediately surrounded by villagers. As he stopped to chat, some passed handwritten notes to him, like petitions seeking dispensation from a ruler. He, like his relative youth in a country where authority and influence usually come with a gray beard. Mr. Massoud, who just turned 30, is clearly in charge here. And his writ appears to be spreading beyond the Panjshir Valley.

Since the Soviet Union intervened in Afghanistan nearly four years ago, Mr. Massoud has built a reputation as the ablest guerrilla commander in the Afghan resistance. Six times his Islamic mujahidin guerrillas have repelled attempts by Soviet and Afghan Communist forces to occupy this strategic valley 40 miles (65 kilometers) north of Kabul in the Hindu Kush mountain range.

In defending the Panjshir, the charismatic former engineering student has demonstrated talents for planning, organization and leadership that have led some observers to call him the Che Guevara, or even the Tito, of Afghanistan. He is widely seen as the leading hope for forging some kind of practical unity among Afghanistan's fractious resistance groups and escalating the military pressure on the Soviet occupation forces.

Whether Mr. Massoud lives up to that reputation may depend in large part on political skills that are currently being tested. For with his fame has come controversy and considerable sniping from rival factions headquartered in the Pakistani frontier town of Peshawar.

Most controversial has been his acceptance of a

truce that he says was offered by the Russians earlier this year. He clearly has used it to advantage, building up his organization in the Panjshir, stockpiling arms and ammunition, extending his control or influence to areas north and south of the valley, forming and dispatching "mobile groups" to attack Soviet and Afghan government forces outside the Panjshir and encouraging a resumption of farming to ensure adequate food supplies.

The truce, which took effect in mid-March and is now at an end, halted intensive Soviet bombing of the Panjshir in return for permission from the mujahidin to maintain a small Soviet and Afghan government base at Anawa near the mouth of the valley, Mr. Massoud's aides said.

Mr. Massoud said in an interview that the cease-fire offer came after the Russians suffered a particularly fierce attack on their base at Rokhah near the southern end of the valley. The Soviet troops had been forced to withdraw to Rokhah from four other bases farther north that were besieged and cut off one after the other by mujahidin forces during the previous months, Mr. Massoud said.

Mr. Massoud and his top aides plainly regard the truce as a great victory. But they also make it clear that the cease-fire came as a blessing, providing a respite at

[In Islamabad, Pakistan, a Soviet Embassy official at first denied that a truce existed. When told that there was, in fact, no fighting in the Panjshir, he said it was because the guerrillas were unable to continue the war. He denied that Soviet authorities had ever negotiated such contacts. However, the embassy did not reply to written questions about the truce and the results of the Soviet policy in Afghanistan.]

Mr. Massoud's aides said the cease-fire with the Russians was sealed in an oral agreement and that nothing was put in writing. However, the aides produced two letters from the Afghan defense minister and the chief of the secret police, called Khad, which allegedly threatened Mr. Massoud and appealed for talks. Both the Defense Ministry and Khad are under the tight control of Moscow, and the letters could not have been sent without Soviet permission, resistance sources and Western diplomats said.

Mr. Massoud said in an interview that the cease-fire offer came after the Russians suffered a particularly fierce attack on their base at Rokhah near the southern end of the valley. The Soviet troops had been forced to withdraw to Rokhah from four other bases farther north that were besieged and cut off one after the other by mujahidin forces during the previous months, Mr. Massoud said.

Mr. Massoud and his top aides plainly regard the truce as a great victory. But they also make it clear that the cease-fire came as a blessing, providing a respite at

a time when Mr. Massoud's forces were beleaguered by severe shortages of food, ammunition and medical supplies after a harsh winter and continuous Soviet bombardment.

"It gives him morale to the people of Afghanistan as a whole because they realize that Soviet Russia, with all its might and all its power, could not defeat the Panjshir Valley," Mr. Massoud said in an interview.

In the interview, Mr. Massoud said he would like to see the truce renewed for the time being. But there were indications that he was under some pressure from the guerrilla commanders under him to break the cease-fire and attack Anawa.

There were also signs of substantial support for this idea from the Panjshir's civilian population, despite the near certainty that an attack would bring on another wave of Soviet bombing, such is the resentment against even a symbolic Soviet and Afghan Communist presence in the valley.

Yet popular admiration and respect for Mr. Massoud seem so high that people accept his judgment on the need for more time to consolidate his base and spread his organization. Still, Mr. Massoud said he was ready to go to war again in the Panjshir if necessary.

For the Russians, the value of the truce may have lain in the calculation that it would further split the resistance and discredit Mr. Massoud, the mujahidin suggested. It may also have enabled the Soviet com-

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■ The Soviet Union called for curbs on the mass media at the 22d UNESCO General Conference. Page 5.

■ Pilots are flying more in the U.S., raising questions about fatigue and safety. Page 5.

■ IBM and CGE of France are holding talks on possible worldwide cooperation in telecommunications. Page 11.

■ The U.S. budget deficit reached a record \$195.4 billion in fiscal 1983, the government reported. Page 11.

■ Marie Galbreath, wife of the U.S. Ambassador to France, conducts a lively group of barbershop singers. Page 6.

■ Family trees are usually upright, but Mary Blume reports on a British discovery of the lateral linkage. Weekend.

Aides Say Reagan Feared Potential Soviet Outpost in Grenada

WORLD BRIEFS

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Behind President Ronald Reagan's decision to invade Grenada was his concern that the island not become either "another Iran," where Americans were held hostage for 444 days, or "another Beirut," where the United States was powerless to prevent the deaths of more than 200 marines, State Department officials say.

But in addition to these reasons, which Secretary of State George P. Shultz insisted were the paramount ones, there was an additional motivation, officials said: to rid the Caribbean of a potential outpost for Cuba and the Soviet Union and to stop what the administration perceived as a drift toward more radicalism in the region.

Some officials said the White House could not afford "another Nicaragua," the Cuban ally in Central America, while others said a more real concern was that there not be "another Surinam," the former Dutch colony in South America that was taken over by leftists last year in a bloody coup.

What the move also demonstrated was the determination of this administration not to appear passive in the face of foreign crisis. A French diplomat, who derided the Grenada invasion, said the president looked like he was "flailing around" striking the Grenadians out of his frustration with not being able to hit Damascus, Havana or Moscow.

White House officials defended the president as being suitably cautious but not wanting to run the risk of being compared with his predecessor, Jimmy Car-

ter, who may have lost the election to Mr. Reagan over his handling of the Iran hostage crisis in late 1979 and 1980.

The invasion, however, has produced a new series of problems for the administration, already faced with a crisis in Lebanon. Launching the action without advance consultation with Congress, and without the cooperation of its North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NEWS ANALYSIS

and Latin American allies, the administration has to defend itself against allegations of acting irresponsibly.

On specific issues, State Department officials worried that the Grenada invasion would not only further worsen relations with Moscow but also provide the political left in Western Europe with new ammunition to attack the deployment of U.S. missiles in coming months.

Mr. Reagan, an official said, will probably again be seen by anti-nuclear movements in Europe as someone who is too quick to shoot and who ought not to be trusted with nuclear weapons.

Administration officials said the move was prompted by the fear of the nearby eastern Caribbean islands, who, having watched Surinam turn into a scene of violence a year ago, worried that the problem might spread. They pleaded with Washington, officials said, to eliminate the radicals in Grenada and bring "democracy" there.

To help argue their case, they said the Cubans and Russians were behind the military coup last week,

officials said, even though, as Mr. Shultz said Tuesday, there was no evidence that they wanted Prime Minister Maurice Bishop killed.

"I think it is fair to say that this administration did not need too much persuading to do what it did," a State Department official said.

The actual decision to launch the invasion was heavily influenced by the swirl of events on Sunday and Monday, officials said. Mr. Reagan was being asked to decide whether to authorize plans for the invasion, while the country's concern was focused on the explosion Sunday at the marines' headquarters in Beirut.

Mr. Reagan was worried, Mr. Shultz said, that if Americans on Grenada were hurt or taken hostage within days of the Beirut deaths, he would be open to criticism that he had not acted.

Another historical analogy being discussed in Washington was that of President Lyndon B. Johnson's decision in April 1965 to send more than 20,000 troops to the Dominican Republic to make sure that a leftist government did not emerge from a conflict within that country's armed forces.

The rationale given for that intervention at first was the need to protect American lives, but as Johnson subsequently made clear, his greater concern was in preventing "another Cuba."

The Dominican Republic exercise cost Johnson the support of some key Democrats, such as Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who accused his administration of "the arrogance of power" for its interference in other countries' affairs.

But there are officials in the State Department who say the Dominican Republic intervention was a success because it prevented a violent swing to the left and eventually produced free elections. It is this ends-justifying-the-means argument that was being offered by State Department officials on Tuesday.

Another concern arising from the invasion is whether this might be the first of several such actions, European diplomats said. For instance, what about Nicaragua?

Officials said such a move against Nicaragua was not being contemplated because of the much higher risks involved. But a high Defense Department official said Tuesday that he hoped the Nicaraguans would get "the message" from Grenada and limit their risks by stopping support for insurgents in El Salvador.

Other officials, however, said the Grenada invasion could just as well have other outcomes as well — stepped-up Soviet military support for Nicaragua and Cuba, and an increase in Soviet-backed violence in areas where the United States is vulnerable.

A senior State Department official said he expected the most trouble for the administration to come from Congress, where there seems to be little support for overseas military intervention.

He said the administration was counting on the takeover in Grenada to be relatively low-cost, with very few American casualties and an early departure of U.S. troops.

Moreover, he said, the United States is counting on the Caribbean nations who took part in the invasion to play a leading role in justifying the action, and thereby deflecting criticism from Washington.

Bush Pays Surprise Visit to Lebanon, Says Terror Will Not Change Policy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — As the death toll from Sunday's bomb attacks on U.S. and French troops in Beirut rose to 269, Vice President George Bush said Wednesday that Washington would not be swayed by "a bunch of insidious terrorist cowards."

Mr. Bush, on a surprise visit to survivors of the attack, wore a black jacket and helmet to watch rescue

workers tear at the rubble of the four-story Marine headquarters. "We are not going to let down our friends because of terror," he said.

Latest figures put the number of U.S. servicemen dead at 216. A French military spokesman said 53 French soldiers were dead, 15 wounded and 5 missing.

U.S. positions east of the Beirut airport came under fire from mortars, small arms and anti-tank

rockets for two hours before Mr. Bush arrived but no marines were wounded, according to their spokesman, Major Robert Jordan.

Major Jordan reported that the shooting stopped after marines returned the fire with mortars. He said the firing came from an area held by anti-government Druze Muslim fighters.

Mr. Bush reaffirmed Washington's commitment to the Lebanese government and said the death of the members of the 1,600-man U.S. contingent would not alter U.S. policy.

"We are not going to let a bunch of insidious terrorist cowards shape the foreign policy of the United States," he said, adding, "It damn sure has not shaken the courage of these men."

The marines stepped up security at the base near the Beirut airport Wednesday, blocking access roads with school buses and oil drums and dumping piles of sand on the main approach.

The Pentagon said that the toll was Sunday's bombing surpassed the loss of life of combat troops on any single day of the Vietnam War.

The biggest single loss ever sustained by the marines was D-Day on Iwo Jima on Feb. 19, 1945, when 501 marines died.

(Reuters, UPI)

Shamir Blames Syria

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel blamed Syria on Wednesday for the attack on U.S. marines in Beirut and said that any capitulation might lead to Soviet domination in the Middle East, United Press International reported from Jerusalem.

"We know who was behind the criminal attack in Beirut," Mr. Shamir said. "It was perpetrated by Syria and by terrorist elements acting under its aegis and enjoying an umbrella of Soviet protection."

Sir Shridath had a morning audience with the queen and later told a BBC television interviewer: "I'm sure Her Majesty would not be offended if I did indicate that we naturally share concerns about the events in Grenada."

"The queen takes her role as head of state of Commonwealth countries very seriously," he added.

Buckingham Palace made no immediate comment on what is an awkward situation for the ceremonial British monarch. She is also head of the 48-nation Commonwealth, the association of Britain and its former colonies.

Grenada is one of 17 Commonwealth countries that are not republics and that have governors general, formally appointed by the queen.

The French government was one of the strongest critics of President Reagan's decision to invade Grenada. A spokesman said no state has the right to intervene in another nation unless invited by the lawful authorities of that country or by the United Nations.

Mr. Speaker said: "If we felt we could have accomplished this sort of a military operation, we would have. But we didn't believe a word they said."

Hearing Is Set on Taxes For Americans Abroad

International Herald Tribune

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Asked if the United States had taken all possible diplomatic steps,



More than 1,000 demonstrators in Berkeley, California, chanted protests against the U.S.-sponsored invasion of Grenada and burned a flag. The police arrested three persons.

European Allies Shocked by U.S. Action

(Continued from Page 1)

are deeply concerned with the present trends of U.S. policy."

Political sources said some members of Mrs. Thatcher's governing Conservative Party wanted the government to take a firm stand against Mr. Reagan and condemn the invasion.

The former foreign secretary, Dr. David Owen, who leads the Social Democratic Party, said more urgent diplomacy between Britain and other Commonwealth countries could have prevented the invasion.

London newspapers nearly all claimed that British-U.S. relations had been severely strained by the invasion. The pro-Conservative Daily Telegraph said Mrs. Thatcher's government was "astounded" by the U.S. decision to invade Grenada.

Queen Elizabeth has expressed "concern" about the U.S. invasion, the Commonwealth secretary general, Sir Shridath Ramphal said Wednesday.

Sir Shridath had a morning audience with the queen and later told a BBC television interviewer: "I'm sure Her Majesty would not be offended if I did indicate that we naturally share concerns about the events in Grenada."

"The queen takes her role as head of state of Commonwealth countries very seriously," he added.

Buckingham Palace made no immediate comment on what is an awkward situation for the ceremonial British monarch. She is also head of the 48-nation Commonwealth, the association of Britain and its former colonies.

Grenada is one of 17 Commonwealth countries that are not republics and that have governors general, formally appointed by the queen.

The French government was one of the strongest critics of President Reagan's decision to invade Grenada. A spokesman said no state has the right to intervene in another nation unless invited by the lawful authorities of that country or by the United Nations.

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France Urges New UN Role In Solving Lebanese Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

François Mitterrand's visit to Beirut immediately after the attacks.

The commander of a parachute regiment that has supplied troops for the French contingent in Lebanon reported that more than 60 of his men had volunteered to replace those who died.

Colonel Jean-Claude Cardinal, speaking at his base in the city of Pau in southwestern France, said there were more volunteers than places available.

Some of the individual soldiers, speaking to reporters, said they wanted to help in the rescue work, while others wanted to avenge the killings.

Jumbal Warns of Boycott

The leader of the Lebanese Druze faction, Walid Jumbal, said Wednesday that he might boycott national reconciliation talks if what he said were cease-fire violations by the Lebanese Army continued.

"I may reconsider my participation in the Geneva conference if the cease-fire violations continue," Mr. Jumbal said in a statement released in Damascus and quoted by Reuters.

His statement came as fighting between his forces and the Lebanese Army flared in the Chuf mountains.

The statement, issued by Mr. Jumbal's Progressive Socialist Party, said his aides had conveyed the position to Foreign Minister Abd-Halim Khaddam of Syria and the Saudi Arabian mediator in the Lebanese conflict, Prince Bandar bin Sultan.

A Lebanese businessman working with Prince Bandar, Rafiq Haffi, has been shuttling between Beirut and Damascus to try to bring the warring sides together in Geneva.

The statement said Mr. Jumbal's warning had also been communicated to the U.S. and French embassies in the Syrian capital.

The Druze leader is expected to confer with the other two leaders of the Syrian-backed opposition National Salvation Front in Damascus before the conference begins.

The two are former President Suleiman Franjeh, a Maronite Christian, and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a Sunni Moslem.

U.S. Says 600 Cubans Captured on Grenada

(Continued from Page 1)

the scene of a bloody coup last week that included the execution of the leftist-leaning prime minister, Maurice Bishop. "We have not encountered any of them," he said. There were reports earlier that the U.S. troops had "secured" the Russians.

President Ronald Reagan, in letters to the leaders of the House and Senate, said Tuesday it was not possible to predict how long the U.S. forces would stay on Grenada, but he pledged they "will remain only so long as their presence is required."

Mr. Reagan made the statement in a letter of formal notification, required under the War Power Resolution, about 12 hours after the U.S. forces landed on Grenada. In justifying the move, Mr. Reagan cited "a vacuum of authority" on the island.

In Washington, Reagan administration officials revealed that Grenada's revolutionary council sent the United States a diplomatic note on Monday assuring that U.S. citizens there could have safe passage out, but the Reagan administration "didn't believe a word they said" and invaded the next day.

"If they had opened their airport, we might have believed them, but they didn't," the White House deputy press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said Wednesday in tracing some of the events that precipitated the invasion of the Caribbean island.

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NEW YORK - 4 WEST 27TH STREET & 5TH AVENUE
TOKYO - "NEW OTANI HOTEL"
HONG KONG - "REGENT HOTEL"

Afghan 'Che Guevara' Works to Unify Rebel Factions

(Continued from Page 1)

mand to tell Moscow that the Panjshir was under control.

The Russians may also have thought that the truce would keep the Panjshir guerrillas out of action. But that was not the way Mr. Massoud chose to interpret the agreement. While observing the cease-fire in the Panjshir, he has sent his fighters outside the valley to attack Communist targets and help other guerrilla commanders. During his visit, teams of 50 to 100 men were sent to ambush convoys at the Salang Pass to the west and to attack positions in Badkhashan and Parwan provinces to the north and south.

According to Mr. Massoud's aides, at least 500 Panjshir guerrillas are operating outside the valley, and more are being sent.

To an extent, however, the truce has sown more dissension in resistance ranks. This was due in part to the poor handling of it by the Panjshir mujahidin at the beginning when they tried to keep it secret and allowed rumors of a sellout to spread.

Other resistance groups and commanders, including the headquarters of Mr. Massoud's own Jamiat-Islami organization in Peshawar, reportedly were not informed of the truce in advance and many still seem confused and suspicious about it. The truce seems better accepted in the areas Mr. Massoud now is trying to organize and consolidate, since people there know his forces are fighting the Russians outside the valley.

A main benefit of the truce for Mr. Massoud, and a reason it so angered some of his rivals, was that it freed him to clear out a hostile concentration of Hezb-i-Islami resistance guerrillas from the Andarab area north of the Panjshir and open a route to the north. Mr. Massoud's aides said guerrillas of the Islamic

fundamentalist grouping often abuse the local populations under their control and ambush Jamiat caravans. Hezb-i-Islami leaders in Peshawar are especially bitter. A spokesman, derisively referring to Mr. Massoud as the "king of the Panjshir," harshly denounced the truce and said it is "condemned even by the mujahidin of the Panjshir." He added with bravado, "Our mujahidin have decided that if there is only one Russian in Afghanistan, we will not lay down our weapons and ammunition."

The sharpest argument from Hezb-i-Islami has been that the truce freed Soviet forces to attack mujahidin elsewhere in the country.

Mr. Massoud dismissed the criticism, insisting that the cease-fire "is very beneficial for the jihad of Afghanistan because of our long-range plans." He said that the Hezb-i-Islami leaders "do not have any strategy. Their work and actions are mainly based on their emotions."

In the interview, Mr. Massoud said his ultimate goal was "to unite all fronts irrespective of parties." He insisted that "individual leadership is not my goal" and that "one assembly or collective leadership" could head a united front as long as it had "the same plan and goal."

Yet, he said, it would be "natural" to have a single leader, and he indicated that his overall strategy for getting the Russians out of Afghanistan had given him a certain following.

His efforts, he said, are aimed at consolidating three main zones: an eastern sector from the Kabul-Jalalabad road north to Badkhashan province, a northern zone from Badkhashan along the Soviet border west to the key city of Mazra-e Sharif and a central sector between the Panjshir Valley and Kabul.

"We have some commanders in these zones who are not in Jamiat but have agreed to accept my plan," he said. As present, he added, "14 provinces are under my control or have agreed to accept my plan. And we're in the process of attracting others."

Mr. Massoud said that in a message he received in September, guerrilla commanders in the western city of Herat, where Jamiat is strong, "assured me of future unity and their acceptance of my strategy."

In a series of interviews, Mr. Massoud expressed strongly anti-Communist, pro-Western and Islamic convictions, rejecting the notion put about by his fundamentalist rivals that he is a closer leftist. He said that during a visit last year by two Iranian Revolutionary Guards, he spurned an offer of help from the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, which was offered on the condition that he adopt its anti-U.S. positions. He told the Iranians it was the Russians he was fighting and the Americans who were backing the Afghan cause.

However, like many other Afghan leaders, Mr. Massoud criticized the U.S. government for allegedly not going far enough to support the resistance, and he took a rather cynical view of U.S. policy.

"I think that America thinks the war in Afghanistan should continue like this, without loss or gain, irrespective of the Afghans who are being killed by the hundreds," Mr. Massoud said.

"There are many things America could do to help us," Mr. Massoud said. "But unfortunately, instead of looking at the Afghan people as a movement against Communism, America is thinking how it can benefit from the movement."

He said the main things he would like to have from

Russians Pinpointing Airliner Search

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A Soviet deep-sea salvage ship is searching intensively at one spot west of Sakhalin Island, leading U.S. officials to think the Russians have found or believe they have found wreckage from the Korean airliner they shot down Sept. 1.

The U.S. officials said the Russians have surrounded their salvage ship with warships and trawlers, making it difficult for U.S. Navy vessels in the area to see what is happening. They said the State Department may reiterate a previous U.S. request for international observers to be allowed on the Soviet vessels.

The United States is close to calling off its search in the Sea of Japan for the airliner wreckage, officials said Wednesday. The officials said a final decision would probably be made by the end of this week to suspend searching after one more week, with increasingly hostile weather to be cited as the reason.

EC Considers Plan on U.K. Payments

LUXEMBOURG (Reuters) — Senior officials of the European Community on Wednesday considered a West German initiative to try to break the deadlock over Britain's financial contribution, which is one of the issues holding up reform of the group's budget.

The West German plan, announced in outline Tuesday night, tries to reconcile widely diverging views on how the financial burden should be more fairly distributed by taking elements from proposals submitted by Britain, Denmark, France and the EC's Executive Commission. This year, Britain won a rebate of about \$670 million, roughly two-thirds of its contribution.

The West German deputy finance minister, Hans Timmermann, said Bonn hoped to solve the problem of overpayments by placing an upper ceiling on payments based on the country's wealth and by relating them to gains obtained from the community's farm subsidies. Senior officials reacted cautiously to the proposals and asked for details. They were meeting for three days to prepare for ministerial negotiations next month on overhauling the community's nearly exhausted finances.

France Adopts Unemployment Curbs

PARIS (AP) — The French government adopted a package of job-stimulating measures on Wednesday aimed at curbing an expected rise in unemployment in 1984.

The measures came against a backdrop of growing concern about the unemployment rate, which is forecast to reach 10.4 percent by the end of 1984 from a current 9 percent.

One measure, opposed by labor leaders because it would not offer job security, would allow companies to hire unemployed workers under short-term contracts of six to 18 months to meet production fluctuations. Workers who have been jobless for at least three months would qualify for such contracts.

Sweden to Cut Spending, Raise Taxes

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Sweden's Social Democratic government Wednesday announced a program of spending cuts and tax increases designed to curb the budget deficit, hold down inflation and combat unemployment.

Swedes will have to pay more for tobacco, alcohol and cars. Subsidies on meat and cheese will be abolished, capital gains tax will be imposed on owner-occupied apartments and a turnover tax will be introduced for share transactions on the stock exchange.

The measures, presented in a bill to parliament by Finance Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt, were announced despite Sweden's economic success since the government devalued the krona by 16 percent when it came to power in October. The aim is to cut the provisional 1984 budget deficit by 7.2 billion kronor (about \$924 million) to around 90 billion kronor. This would reduce next year's deficit to 12 percent of the gross national product from an estimated 12.5 percent in 1983.

U.S. Breeder Reactor Funds Denied

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate refused Wednesday to spend \$1.5 billion to complete the first breeder reactor in the United States, which proponents had said held the promise of an inexhaustible supply of energy.

The Senate voted 56-40 against paying more than the \$1.7 billion it has already spent for the project, called the Clinch River breeder reactor and located near Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Opponents of the payment said the reactor design had become outmoded since it was first approved in 1970 and argued that the plutonium fuel it would produce would increase the

Diplomats, Others Challenge Legality of Grenada Invasion

By Stuart Taylor Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The landing in Grenada by U.S. troops is consistent with international law in the view of President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, but critics say it is illegal. Some former State Department lawyers also express skepticism about its legality.

Mr. Reagan said Tuesday the purpose of the operation was not only to "protect our own citizens" but also to "help in the restoration of democratic institutions in Grenada," where, he said, "a brutal group of leftist things violently seized power."

Mr. Shultz, asked at a news conference to reconcile the invasion with the prohibition in the charter of the Organization of American States against use of armed force against a fellow member, cited a little-known 1981 treaty establishing the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, which he said "provides for their collective security."

Grenada is a party to that treaty but the United States is not. The provision Mr. Shultz cited, Article 8, deals with "arrangements for collective security against external aggression," and states that decisions under it "shall be unanimous," which was not the case.

Mr. Shultz did not cite any threat

of external aggression in Grenada. He said the suspicions of Caribbean leaders that the Russians or Cubans had been responsible for the coup in Grenada "is not the basis of this action on our part."

Mr. Shultz suggested that because of the 1981 treaty, the United States was justified in acting without regard to Article 15 of the OAS Charter of 1948, which says: "No state or group of states has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other state," whether by "armed force" or otherwise.

Both the United States and Grenada are members of the United Nations and the OAS. The United States did not seek advance approval from the OAS for the intervention in Grenada.

Senator Daniel P. Moynihan, Democrat of New York, called the invasion "an act of war" and said the United States did not have a right to "bring in democracy at the point of a bayonet."

While international law experts were reluctant to state conclusively whether the invasion was legal, several expressed skepticism.

"In light of the president's press conference remarks last Wednesday that the United States had the right to intervene whenever it felt its interests were threatened, it seems as though the president

thinks he is a law unto himself in this situation," said Professor Abram Chayes of Harvard Law School.

Mr. Chayes was the top lawyer in the State Department under President John F. Kennedy and supplied the legal rationale for the quarantine of Cuba during the 1962 missile crisis.

Others stressed that the international law rules on the issue of force were for all practical purposes unenforceable and so vague, riddled with exceptions and frequently violated by the Soviet Union and others, that they played little role in the world except as a rallying point for public opinion.

But the United States has traditionally sought to act as a model of adherence to rules of law in international affairs and some experts said it might be difficult to justify the Grenada operation without setting a precedent that could be used to justify aggressive actions by others, such as the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

OAS Leader Critiques U.S.

Howard Kurtz of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

The chairman of the Organization of American States has called the U.S. invasion of Grenada a clear violation of the group's charter, which specifically prohibits



President Ronald Reagan discusses the reasons for the U.S. invasion of Grenada with the speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, left, and Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee and Senate majority leader.

armed intervention by one member state against another. Fernando Salazar Paredes, Bolivia's ambassador to the OAS and chairman of the organization's Permanent Council, or governing body, said: "Any intervention, regardless of the motives, would constitute a violation of the charter. We have only

two alternatives: either to endorse the action or to repudiate it." Mr. Salazar said officials from Mexico, Nicaragua and several other OAS nations "consider this action to be a breach of one of our most cherished principles, the principle of nonintervention."

"This is Grenada today, it could be any country tomorrow," he said, adding: "It reminds us a little bit of the Dominican Republic," referring to U.S. military intervention in that country in 1965.

Dacca Official Supports North-South Dialogue

By Lena H. Sun

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A "position of movement must be maintained" between the nations of the industrialized North and the developing South even though progress on their dialogue has been slowed, according to Bangladesh's foreign minister, Aminur R.S. Doha.

To help that process, Bangladesh has proposed that the industrialized countries and the developing world use a two-phased approach to discuss "areas of agreement" and then "areas where agreement could be reached," the minister said in a recent interview.

Mr. Doha is accompanying the Bangladeshi leader, Lieutenant General Hussein Mohammed Ershad, who took power in a bloodless military coup in March 1982. The general met for one and a half hours Tuesday with President Ronald Reagan and Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam.

Mr. Reagan praised General Ershad for his efforts to emphasize the private sector in the country's economic development efforts. He also praised the leader for Bangladesh's "constructive approach to issues of regional and global concern."

General Ershad said the common view abroad that Bangladesh was a country "with insurmountable problems perpetually dependent on foreign assistance for its

very survival is a grossly oversimplified, if not biased, view of Bangladesh."

The general also announced that presidential elections would be held in Bangladesh "sometime by the middle of next year" as part of a "gradual process to democratization."

The foreign minister's remarks on North-South relations reflect the move away from a confrontational stance by Third World countries in recent years.

Mr. Doha acknowledged there had been no recent progress in terms of a "transfer of resources from the North to the South," nor was there any progress achieved in beginning negotiations.

"I must admit," he said, that the process "has not gone as far as it ought to have. But we must maintain a position of movement."

Mr. Doha reiterated the general philosophical split between the North and the South. As a whole, he said, the position of the industrialized countries is that development cannot take place until there is an economic recovery. The position of the developing countries, including Bangladesh, is that recovery is not possible without development.

Castro Denounces U.S., But Won't Send Troops

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HAVANA — President Fidel Castro of Cuba denounced Wednesday the U.S. invasion of Grenada as "treacherous, criminal" but said he would not reinforce Cuban forces there.

However, at his news conference, Mr. Castro said the estimated 700 Cubans on Grenada, whom he described as mostly construction workers, would not surrender under any circumstances to U.S. troops.

Also Wednesday, the Soviet Union, in the most authoritative reaction to the invasion, assailed the intervention as a crime against humanity that proved the Reagan administration posed a threat to world peace.

The United States acknowledged Tuesday it had engaged in combat with Cubans on Grenada, some of whom were killed, and said it had "secured" about 50 Soviet citizens on the island.

Reagan's Castro's denunciation of the Cuban government sent a 10-point protest note to the United States that called on Washington "to avoid spilling more blood" by stopping "attacks against the Cuban staff and Grenadians who are still fighting and look for a dignified way of ending a fight against small powers that is not worthy of the United States."

The note said Cuba "did everything possible to avoid intervention and in our note sent Saturday we explained that according to our information no North American or foreign citizens were in danger."

The note called the invasion "totally unjustifiable" but made no threats to undertake action against the United States.

Mr. Castro stressed that "the United States will be charged with the moral responsibility of the deaths, given that the Cubans will not surrender under any circumstances."

President Castro said Cuba could not send reinforcements because "it's impossible given the overpowering aerial and naval strength of the United States."

"Our force doesn't have the strength or the means to do anything more to defend its work," he said.

Wearing fatigues and smoking a cigar as he answered questions from foreign reporters gathered at

a government conference hall, Mr. Castro said "the situation created in Grenada is the exclusive responsibility of Grenadian people."

He also said Cuba was surprised and dismayed by the killing a week ago of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who was overthrown in a power struggle within his pro-Cuban New Jewel Movement.

The Cuban presence in Grenada includes "a few dozen military advisers that worked with the army and security forces before Bishop's death," Mr. Castro said.

But he denied that Cuban soldiers were on the island and said the majority of the Cubans were construction workers engaged on an airport project.

Cuba has had close ties with Grenada since Mr. Bishop's own coup in 1979 deposed Prime Minister Eric Gairy.

The new Soviet denunciation of the invasion came in the form of an official statement by the Tass press agency.

It said: "Tass is authorized to state that the Soviet Union firmly condemns the United States aggression against Grenada and stigmatizes it as a crime against peace and humanity."

Western diplomats said they were certain the Soviet reaction would swell to a deluge of denunciations as Moscow used the invasion to prove its thesis that the Reagan administration was bent on global military supremacy.

Western analysts said the invasion had come at an ideal time for the Kremlin. It put Washington firmly on the spot on the eve of deployment of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe and moved the spotlight from its own embarrassment after the shooting down of a South Korean airliner last month.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said a senior diplomat had visited the Soviet Foreign Ministry on Tuesday to "inform them what was taking place."

"We explained very clearly what it was about," the spokesman said. "They are aware of what we are trying to do and that their interests are not at stake."

He declined to say how soon after the invasion the contact was made or to identify the diplomat involved. (UPI, Reuters)

Surinam Orders Cuba To Withdraw Its Envoy

United Press International

PARAMARIBO, Surinam — The government of Surinam has suspended formerly close ties with Cuba and ordered the Cuban ambassador out of the country.

Lieutenant Colonel Dési Bouterse, military leader of the South American nation, said in a nationally televised speech that he had ordered the Cuban Embassy to scale down its personnel to the level of chargé d'affaires within 14 days. He said he had given Ambassador Oscar Oswaldo Cárdenas six days to leave the country.

Government sources said Colonel Bouterse believed last week's coup in Grenada had been backed by the Cubans and feared that Havana might also try to engineer a coup in Surinam.

Mr. Cárdenas, like the Cuban

ambassador to Grenada, Julian Torres Rizo, is a member of the branch of the Cuban Communist Party's Central Committee that Western diplomats say is charged with encouraging the development of Cuban-style systems in the Western Hemisphere.

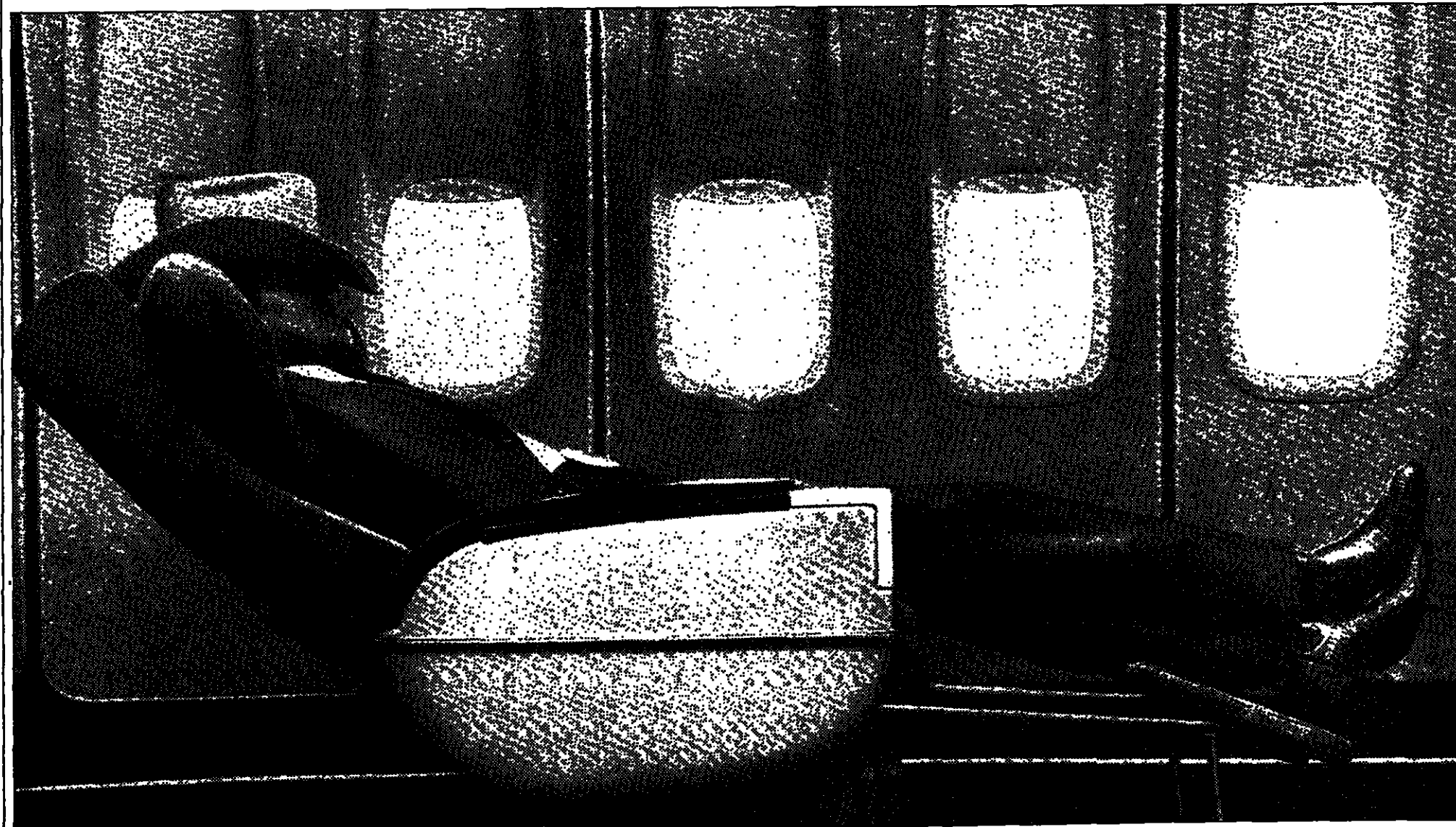
Surinam, a former Dutch colony on the northern coast of South America, had been a Cuban ally since Colonel Bouterse took power in a 1980 coup. Officers of Surinam's Army have been trained in Cuba.

Colonel Bouterse told the nation that "it was beyond comprehension" that Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada, killed last Wednesday by Grenadian soldiers, would have been overthrown by his associates.

Colonel Bouterse has repeatedly accused the U.S. government of trying to overthrow his government, and he allowed Cuba and the Soviet Union to establish the two largest diplomatic missions in the country last year.

The official Cuban press agency, Prensa Latina, sent officials to help run the Surinam News Agency and to advise government news organizations. No independent news organizations remained after Colonel Bouterse executed 15 opposition leaders and closed down independent radio stations and newspapers in December 1982.

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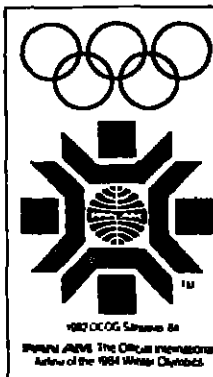
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U.S. Pilots Are Flying More, Raising Questions on Safety

By Sara Fritz and Robert A. Rosenblatt

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — In the brave new world of deregulation, many of the nation's commercial airline pilots are being assigned to spend more hours in the cockpit than in less competitive times.

Industry executives and federal safety regulators insist that this trend will have no impact on passenger safety. Federal records show no increase in accidents since the government began to deregulate airline regulation in 1978, allowing companies more freedom to set routes and fares.

But leaders of the Air Line Pilots Association, whose 31,000 members represent flight crews of most major carriers, argue that some airlines are lowering the margin of safety by forcing their pilots to work longer hours.

Taking off with a crew that's tired is increasing the risk of something "happening," says Richard Tickner, a Los Angeles-based pilot who is on strike against Continental Airlines. "Then, what if you encounter bad weather and throw in a minor mechanical problem? It's a cumulative thing."

Because of economic pressures affecting the industry and because federal safety standards give the airlines considerable leeway to increase pilot workload, there does not seem much the pilots can do, except strive to arouse enough public concern to pressure the airlines to return to the old work schedules.

The debate over pilot working hours arose amid growing concern in Congress that the federal government may not be doing enough to monitor safety. Because of Reagan administration budget cuts, the Federal Aviation Administration, which oversees the airlines, does its work with 100 fewer safety and maintenance inspectors than it had in 1980.

Fewer inspectors mean "fewer ramp checks, fewer in-flight checks and less surveillance," said Representative Norman Mineta, Demo-

crat of California, whose Aviation Subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee plans hearings next month on the FAA cutbacks. Pilots' hours always have been a key bargaining issue between unions and management, and 75 hours a month became a standard. By contrast, the FAA says it is safe for pilots on major airlines to fly up to 100 hours a month.

Now that deregulation allows new, nonunion companies paying lower wages to enter the business, older carriers have been under great pressure to trim costs by getting more work from their pilots.

Since August 1981, the union has agreed to increase pilots' monthly hours for seven major carriers. Delta Air Lines pilots have agreed to fly 78 hours a month, up from 75, and Eastern Airlines, which is having serious financial problems, recently raised its maximum flying hours to 85 a month from 80.

At Continental, pilots went on strike after the airline filed a bankruptcy petition, canceled its union contracts and reduced salaries. The pilots now operating Continental's reduced routes are flying a maximum of 83 hours a month with a minimum rest period of nine hours, compared with the old union rules calling for 75 hours and a minimum rest period of 10 hours and 45 minutes.

Most new nonunion carriers such as New York Air routinely exceed 85 hours, according to the union. New York Air will not discuss flight time.

"We feel the work hours of our pilots are appropriate," said Theresa Burt, director of public relations. "We don't feel there's anything unusual or anything that places the slightest bit of strain on any of our pilots."

Airline management and the pilots were at odds over working hours and rest periods, even before deregulation. Top pilots, who earn up to \$140,000 a year and get an average of two weeks off each month, often have been accused of featherbedding. Because most pi-

lots cluster all of their flying hours in a two-week period, many of them have so much time off that they can supplement their incomes by operating other businesses.

For their part, the pilots argue that the airlines have gone so far in compressing their schedules that they do not always get enough sleep when they are on a trip. They add that pilots routinely spend two hours working on the ground, poring over flight plans and training manuals, for every hour of flying time.

Pilots who fly from Los Angeles to New York, for example, complain that they are often tired on the return trip because they cannot get enough sleep on the East Coast.

"I get off duty at 7 P.M. in New York City and have to return to work at 6 A.M. the following morning," said Mr. Tickner, the Continental pilot. "That sounds like enough time to sleep, but I can't go right to sleep because it's still afternoon back in Los Angeles, where I came from."

Among commuter airline pilots, for whom there is no formal limit on monthly flying hours or on the number of daily takeoffs and landings, complaints of fatigue are even more frequent. Airline industry sources say commuter companies are asking for tighter regulations to improve the reputation of their segment of the industry, which has had a dramatic increase in traffic since the major carriers abandoned many routes.

"The biggest problem is in the commuter industry," said a spokesman for Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum, a Kansas Republican and chairman of the Aviation Subcommittee of the Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee. "Those guys are just frazzled."

The FAA began a stepped-up surveillance and inspection program at commuter airlines in 1980, an effort that has reduced the accident rate sharply. It is expected to publish new regulations for the commuter industry in November.



ROYAL WELCOME — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher leads King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV of Tonga to review an honor guard at the Foreign Office in London.

Rights Group Assails Manipulation of Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Amnesty International accused governments Wednesday of covering up instances of torture, killings and human rights abuses in some countries while using such violations elsewhere for political purposes.

"Statements about human rights have been misused to make political propaganda," the London-based human rights monitoring group said in its annual report.

Among the examples it cited were reports of the situation in Poland by Soviet news organizations, statements by U.S. officials on Central America and the sudden focus by Britain on torture and disappearances in Argentina during the war over the Falkland Islands.

The report said that 1,609 political and other prisoners were put to death in 42 countries in 1982 but "the real total was certainly higher." It also detailed cases of executions, torture and political imprisonment in 117 countries.

In El Salvador, the group said it believed that all branches of the security forces were involved in a "systematic and widespread program of torture, abduction and individual and mass killings of men, women and children."

The report blamed official security units in Guatemala for thou-

sands of political killings and disappearances last year. Similar abuses increased in Honduras and were again reported in Argentina, it added.

In Europe, it noted the imprisonment of conscientious objectors to military service in East and West Germany, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland and the Soviet Union. The report also referred to an increase of allegations of torture of prisoners in Italy and Spain.

Amnesty said it regarded the 624 executions officially announced in Iran in 1982 as a minimum figure. "Whipping and amputation of limbs continued to be officially sanctioned punishments for certain crimes," the report said.

Executions were also reported in Iraq. Some were imposed for political offenses after trials that lacked basic legal safeguards, it added.

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

Chinese Communist Purge Starts With Attacks on Party Reformers

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — China is beginning its purge of Communist Party ranks with strong attacks on leftist radicals, the campaign's principal target, but on liberals who are accused of going too far in their criticism of the party and in their calls for political and economic reforms.

The liberals, mostly social scientists, writers, artists and other intellectuals, are accused by party leaders of "spreading spiritual pollution," a broad term that encompasses "bourgeois decadence" and excludes Marxist philosophies, and of thus undermining the country's commitment to socialism.

The immediate emphasis in China's ideological "rectification" will, as a result, be on what Communist Party leaders term the "right" — the liberals — rather than the Maoists who remain deeply embedded in the party, government and armed forces.

That appears to be part of the price that Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, has had to pay for the Central Committee's approval of a three-year campaign to "purify" the party. It is a measure of the substantial resistance Mr. Deng continues to face in ensuring that his pragmatic, whatever-works socialism endures.

Another indication of opposition to Mr. Deng and to his chief lieutenant, Hu Yaobang, the party's general secretary, was their failure to move their allies into several key party posts when the party's policymaking Central Committee met in Beijing this month.

Mr. Deng met so much resistance, particularly in the politically powerful armed forces and among middle-level party and government officials likely to be most affected by the purge, that he himself launched the anti-rightist attacks with a speech on ideological problems, according to Chinese sources.

Although harsh attacks on the liberals now fill Red Flag, the party's journal, and the People's Daily, Liberation Army Daily and other Chinese newspapers, they are likely to prove transitory, the sources say.

while Mr. Deng's basic philosophy and policies become the new political orthodoxy.

As evidence, they cited the list of documents, preponderantly moderate and pragmatic, including two speeches by Mr. Deng and none by Mao, that will provide the theoretical basis for the "rectification campaign," as the party calls the purge.

"Deng's approach is 'hit the right to smash the left,'" a veteran liberal political observer said, recounting the numerous feints Mr. Deng has made since 1978 in breaking firmly with Mao's radicalism and propelling the country on a course of reform.

But the attacks, the strongest and most strident the liberals have faced since Mr. Deng took over the leadership, will inevitably force them to retreat, at least for a time, political observers here say, and new limits are already being imposed in discussions of economic theory, criticism of literature and the arts and in development of the social sciences.

"Spiritual pollution" is defined by Red Flag as including commercialized literature and art, pornography, a revival of superstition in the countryside and putting profit ahead of political principles.

It also includes the ideas of a number of leading liberal theoreticians and philosophers who have been trying to redefine socialism and such Western concepts as alienation to explain China's continuing "crisis of confidence."

"Some theoretical works, departing from the basic principles of historical materialism, attribute certain malpractices and defects in the socialist system itself," Red Flag said in paraphrasing Mr. Deng's speech to the Central Committee.

"Such distortion of real life in our country is sure to obliterate the essential difference between proletarian and bourgeois ideology and between the socialist and capitalist systems and actually reflects a loss of confidence in socialism."

The targets for all this criticism include some of China's leading

writers, philosophers, economists, social scientists and newspaper editors, a number of whom hold senior posts in the party or government.

The aim of the attacks appears to be to make the liberals conform, rather than to purge them, as will happen to diehard Maoists who rose to power during the Cultural Revolution or who have opposed Mr. Deng's policies in the past five years.

Yet, the party's criticism is reminiscent, though less harsh, of that of the Cultural Revolution and of earlier anti-rightist campaigns that made radical leftists the major force in Chinese politics until well after Mao's death in 1976.

The army, the bastion of Maoist orthodoxy, has been increasingly alarmed by recent trends, and the attacks on liberals may be intended to make the anti-leftist campaign more acceptable to the military.

As party leaders drew up the plans for the campaign, the Liberation Army Daily had inveighed against those "poisoning the minds of a large number of young people" and leading them to question the party's leadership and doubt "the certain triumph of communism."

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Russians Revive East-West Quarrel By Proposing UNESCO Press Curbs

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

PARIS — The Soviet Union has called for international curbs on press freedom as part of a "new world information and communication order" that would give governments control over the flow of news and information.

The proposal came in a draft resolution circulated on the first day of the 22nd General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which is being attended by representatives of more than 160 countries.

The draft urges UNESCO to draw up a list of "mass media organs" whose reporting has violated guidelines that the organization laid down in a 1978 declaration and that most Western governments criticized as hostile to Western concepts of freedom of the press.

Underlining the "special responsibility" of the press for promoting "peace and the progress of peoples," the draft asks member countries to "ban the mass media for building up world tension and disseminating tendentious and slanderous messages that sow the seeds of alienation and enmity."

Western diplomats and media representatives attending the meeting said the introduction of the proposal at the start of a six-week conference meant the Soviet Union intended to undertake a major drive with the aid of some developing countries to win UNESCO backing for greater governmental control over the news.

They said the draft resolution ended earlier hopes that the press freedom issue, which has divided UNESCO for a decade, might be only a minor one at this conference. Instead, it now appeared that there would be a major confrontation over the issue.

Another confrontation is expected at the conference over U.S. efforts to cut the organization's \$386-million budget.

The organization's 1978 Media Declaration already seeks to define a political role for the news organizations as part of the information order the Soviet Union and its allies want to introduce.

Diplomats said that while UNESCO itself has no legal power to regulate newspapers and broadcasting stations, communist and Third World countries would apparently feel justified in discriminating against news organizations it disapproved of by banning their correspondents, refusing to distribute newspapers and jamming broadcasts.

News publications and broadcasting stations placed on the organization's blacklist could also be refused the special credentials that the Soviet bloc and its Third World allies want UNESCO to issue journalists, ostensibly to ensure their security in war zones and on other dangerous assignments.

Appeals for closer international

cooperation were made at Tuesday's opening ceremony by President François Mitterrand of France and the director general of UNESCO, Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal.

The United States and many other Western countries are becoming increasingly disillusioned with the organization. While praising the organization's efforts to promote literacy in the developing world, protect the environment and save endangered works of art, they complain that some of the developing nations and Communist countries, which comprise a majority of its members, are increasingly using

the organization to advance their own political values.

While the Western powers say that a free press is indispensable for democracy and individual liberty, Communist and some Third World nations want UNESCO to spend \$28.8 million during the next two years, an increase of 34 percent over the previous two-year period, on a program that would seek to establish a new world information order.

The United States and its Western allies, though in the minority, pay most of the organization's costs. They are now demonstrating their displeasure with its recent behavior by refusing to accept an increase in its budget for next year.

Hormones Found To Boost Growth Of Some Children

United Press International

SAN FRANCISCO — Hormone shots increased the growth rate of some abnormally short but otherwise healthy children by more than an inch a year (2.5 centimeters), a study released Wednesday shows.

Additional studies are needed to determine the long-term effects of the treatment and whether it will affect the adult height of the children, according to scientists at the University of California, San Francisco.

For more than two years, researchers studied 14 children between the ages of 4 and 15 who were growing at an abnormally slow rate of less than 1.5 inches a year, although they had normal levels of growth hormone in the blood. Normally, children's height increases by about 2.5 inches a year between the ages of 5 and 10.

"Although 40 percent of the short normal children who were treated with the hormone increased in height, these results raise very important ethical, clinical and economic issues," said Dr. Selma Kaplan, one of the scientists. On the market, the hormone shots cost \$100 to \$250 for a weekly series, depending on the child's age. In the tests, injections were given for six months.

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Scots Defuse Letter Bomb

The Associated Press

GLASGOW — A "crude but viable" letter bomb addressed to Britain's employment minister, Tom King, has been intercepted at a post office and defused, police reported Wednesday.

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U.S. Embassy Rings Out in Harmony

By Jean Rafferty

International Herald Tribune

The honeyed harmonies of "Sweet Adeline" floating over the lush private gardens of the Faubourg-St. Honoré can be heard by diplomatic invitation only.

Barbershop music may have humble origins, but the newest quartet in town has an extra-special "impresario" — Marie Galbraith, wife of Evan Galbraith, the U.S. ambassador to France.

Known informally as "Bootsie's Barbershop Boys" after Mrs. Galbraith's nickname, the group — more properly a barbershop chorus of 16 — has entertained at official parties in the ambassador's residence and was sent as her "quintessentially American" contribution to the Quai d'Orsay's welcoming picnic for the new diplomats at the Château de Neuville outside Paris.

"We were most in view on the Fourth of July," Mrs. Galbraith said, "when they sang in front of 3,000 people in the garden at the Independence Day party."

The idea for a barbershop group sprang from her wish to live up to official entertaining in the ambassador's residence, an imposing mansion that once belonged to the Rothschild family and was completed in 1850 by Visconti, the architect responsible for Napoleon's tomb in the Invalides.

"I grew up in a musical family," she said. "My mother was one of seven children, and each one had a piano and played a musical instrument. Thirty of us — aunts, uncles, grandparents — used to sing together in four-part harmony at family gatherings."

"Singing in harmony puts you in a really good mood," she said. "One might be tired from traveling, or arguing, but getting the perfect blend that is so gorgeous makes you feel superb and brings people together."

With the help of newspaper ads and the embassy bulletin board she soon came up with a nucleus group



Marie Galbraith leads her group of barbershop singers outside the U.S. Embassy.

of five under the direction of pianist and lead singer, Stacey MacAdams, 45, musical director of the Hollywood Savoy, an American cabaret-restaurant in Paris, who has a solid background in American musical theater. He toured for two years as Motil the tailor in the international touring company of "Fiddler on the Roof" played in the Broadway comedy "Twigs," and the Tony Award-winning musical "Raisin."

Now up to 16, the rest of the group is more or less evenly divided among embassy personnel, U.S. businessmen and lawyers, and professional musicians, who range from a Scottish opera singer to a Mexican tap dancer.

It is just this disparity that endears them to Mrs. Galbraith. "The marvelous thing about singing," she said, "is that people so love what they're doing, they can't help but be friends."

For some it is the first chance to sing harmony since college days. Boynton Rawlings, a lawyer, was head of Princeton's Tiger Tones and Bob Williams, an oil prospector, was one of Yale's famed Whiffpoofs. Mrs. Galbraith sang with Vassar's Goldusters, then formed a trio with two friends and performed on radio, for Red Cross

benefits, on a trans-Atlantic liner and around Europe.

"If you strike the harmony really right, it causes a resonance in the body which controls tears. Call it beauty, or whatever, but it is a very definite physical reaction and very definitely connected to the emotions. It's terribly satisfying when you produce the right harmony and the right blend. It has a riveting effect."

She has carefully shepherded her musical protégés through their first engagements. "I didn't want them to be nervous," she said. "This house is something you have to get used to." Singing in the vast drawing room, however, does have its advantages. "The great echo effects make the voices sound better," Rawlings said.

A "rehearsal" during a cocktail party for visiting American envoys in Western Europe soon turned into a successful debut with ambassadorial tones blending in to "Lida Rose," "Heart of My Heart," "Sweet Adeline" and "Aurora Lee" (better known to some as Elvis Presley's "Love Me Tender"). "A real sing-along just like a family party at home in the old days," Mrs. Galbraith said.

But for the demands of diplomatic duty, America's first lady in France, who has been known to

do a tap dance step or two on occasion, might be a full-fledged participant. "I sing with them sometimes, but on the Fourth of July, which is my birthday, I couldn't sing because I had laryngitis."

Barbershop singing may be thought of as typically American — the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barbershop Quartet Singing in America with headquarters in Tulsa, Oklahoma, has over 30,000 members and holds highly attended contests — but it dates from the 16th and 17th century in England, when barbers and customers filled in moments between shaves, haircuts, blood-letting and tooth-drawing, by strumming on an early guitar-like instrument called the cittern. English barbers turned to wig-making in the 18th century and the barbershop musical tradition passed to the United States, where it developed into the organized vocal style of the barbershop quartet.

With only an hour and a half practice a week, it takes the embassy group a month to learn a song and they are now branching out into some "up-tempo spirituals," as MacAdams puts it, which should be ready for the reception the Galbraiths are giving for the UNESCO general conference on Nov. 9.



Examples of Christofle's versatility: gift over bronze eagle motif, 1860, and from the early 1900s, art nouveau.



A silversmith engraves an intricate design.

For 153 Years Cristofle Has Created Silverware That Caters to Fashions, Function and Fantasies

By Kyle Jarrard

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — One hundred years have passed since Christofle silversmiths made a maharaja's bed that contained 640 pounds (290 kilos) of sterling silver.

At each of its corners stood a life-size figure of a nude woman with a head of real hair. As the Indian prince rested, a clockwork mechanism set off a music box and the arms of the silver statues moved up and down waving fans.

Today there are still rich princes and princesses and Christofle still caters to their dreams. Saudi Arabians appoint their palaces with gold-plated sterling hollowware and flatware. Their wives commission sterling perfume cases, encrusted with precious stones, inlaid with gold and filled with crystal lacquer. Even the whole Saudi Arabian Navy dines with Christofle silver-plated flatware.

Albert Bouilhet, president and chairman of the board, and his brother, Henri Bouilhet, director of art and design, today lead the fifth generation of the foremost family of French silversmiths.

In 1830 Joseph Albert Bouilhet, a Paris jeweler, and his brother-in-law, Charles Christofle, son of a silk merchant from Lyons, formed a partnership and opened their first factory in the Marais quarter of Paris. Purchasing the rights to an electroplating technique in 1841, they started mass-producing and exporting silver-plated flatware, or

cutlery, and hollowware, which includes such tableware as serving dishes and tea and coffeepots.

Some of Christofle's earliest works were designed for King Louis-Philippe, to whom the silversmiths were appointed *fournisseur*, or supplier. Assorted flatware and table accessories belonging to the "Citizen King" mark the advent of the "dining room," a relatively recent invention. When the middle class began decorating their tables, a bourgeois art form was established.

Henri Bouilhet, nephew and successor of Charles Christofle, actively participated in the industrial revolution, creating sumptuous pieces for numerous international exhibitions. It was at this time that Napoleon III began demanding satisfaction for his expensive taste for silver. (The company's table service designs for Napoleon III and Archduke Maximilian of Hapsburg, echo perhaps the most ornate epoch in the history of silverware.)

An artistic camp began with the geometric simplicity of art deco. Tony Bouilhet, the honorary president of Christofle, took over his father's operations in 1922 and

opened numerous foreign subsidiaries while expanding and modernizing production. By World War II Christofle was the largest and best equipped silver factory in Europe.

With little, if any, exterior decoration, the silver designs of the 1920s and '30s championed the innovations of cubism.

From its rue Royale headquarters in Paris, Christofle outfits such places as the Elysee Palace, the Senate, the Paris city hall, and various foreign embassies, as well as deluxe hotels such as the Ritz, Carlton, George V and the restaurants Maxim's and La Tour d'Argent. The "Orchid" flatware pattern made exclusively for Maxim's remains unchanged and still evokes the frivolity of the Belle Epoque.

Air France passengers dine with Christofle flatware designed especially for the airline.

Yet the U.S. market, Henri Bouilhet admits, remains to be conquered. In January 1984 the first Christofle store will open on New York's Madison Avenue.

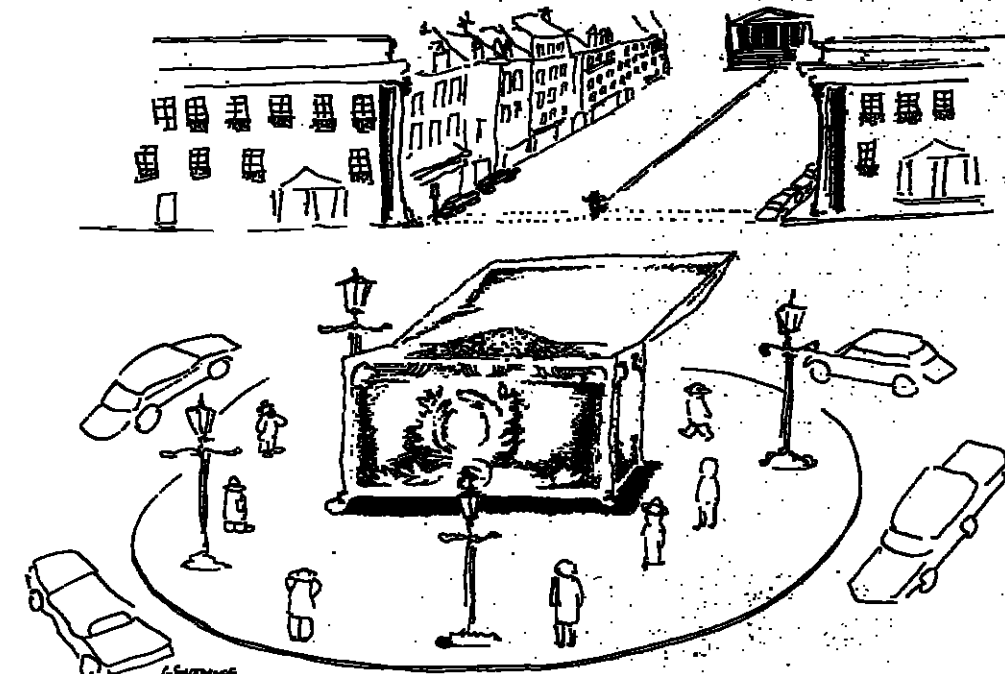
For the next 10 years, we are going to concentrate on the United States. Up until two years ago we

were largely sold through Baccarat, but we feel it is now time to have our trademark moved up front on the street," he said.

Christofle maintains dozens of stores at home and abroad, supplied by two major production sites in France as well as smaller factories in São Paulo and Buenos Aires. In 1982, raw materials totaled 412 tons of nickel-silver, largely from New Caledonia, and 16 tons of sterling silver. With 50 percent of sales overseas, Christofle is the number one exporter of silver-plated flatware and hollowware in the world.

Before a piece of flatware is silver-plated, it is polished and repolished at least 50 times by hand. A final inspection sends 20 percent of the pieces back to be reworked a final time. "One Hundred Years of French Silver," an exhibition of original period pieces from 1830-1930, has been taken from the Christofle-Bouilhet Museum in France and is on display in New York, Washington and Boston.

Through the end of the year the museum pieces will be on exhibit in Dallas, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago and Atlanta.



New Generation of Connoisseurs Is Starting to Sniff Exotic Snuffs

By Estelle Holt

International Herald Tribune

Snuff is back in fashion. Last year England produced 50,000 pounds (approximately 22,730 kilos) of the stuff, of which half went abroad, mostly to the United States and Germany. Retail sales at home topped \$5 million (about \$7.5 million), and since snuff is cheap, that could mean more than a half million snuff takers in Britain.

These figures are quoted by Gerry Jones of J. & H. Wilson, the famed snuff makers of Sheffield, which celebrated its 200th anniversary this year. The firm has an annual turnover of \$1 million worth of snuff at home and abroad, and until recently it always considered the bulk of its customers came from the upper age groups. But a recent advertising campaign aimed at the fashionable young, offering free samples in magazines and theater programs, pulled in 1,500 replies.

Gerry Young is a snuff taker. Menhoul 99 is his choice, and he declares it is not only pleasant but has rid him of his hay fever and catarrh.

Concentrating more on the exotic and delicate flavors for the con-

noisseur is G. Smith and Sons, The Snuff Centre, at 74 Charing Cross Road, London. Also long established — as are almost all snuff dealers — they first set up shop at Seven Dials, London, in 1669.

Vivian Rose, who married into the Smith family, is now in control. An acknowledged authority on snuff and an inspired blender, Rose was a founder member of the Society of Snuff Grinders, Blenders and Purveyors in 1963. He, too, has noticed renewed interest in snuff.

It is Rose's theory that snuff was helped out of fashion by the introduction of the white handkerchief toward the end of the 19th century. "It can leave a small stain. It washes out, but there are those who find it distasteful," Mr. Rose said.

He sells special brightly colored handkerchiefs for the use of "snuffers" as, indeed, did most tobaccoists up to the end of the 1930s. His favorite snuff has a sandalwood ingredient, "but from time to time one takes a different blend depending on mood and the occasion."

Heinrich Schmidt, former chancellor of West Germany, relaxes with Cox-Cole and British snuff which Cox, an enthusiastic snuff taker from Wellington, Somerset, quite understands. "German snuff is all right, nice enough, but different. It is, one might say — 'rather like soot.'"

Cox recommends snuff-taking for making friends. "Whenever I take out my snuff box it leads to conversation," he said. Usually he carries a variety of snuffs with him to offer to the friends he makes — Garden Mint, Carnation, George IV, Heliotrope. His own favorite is Golden Cardinal, the choice of Sir Winston Churchill — a blend of five exotic ingredients, the recipe for which is Rose's secret.

Rose's list of snuffs, obtainable

at 74 Charing Cross Road and costing mainly under £2, includes "Royal Cardinal, a blend of North American and Oriental tobaccos perfumed with the purest Tonic essence with an underlying 'nose' of pure flower essences," Café Roy (the most expensive at £2.26 an ounce) is a blend of North American and Oriental tobaccos, specially treated before grinding to release its natural aroma. White Cardinal, a choice blend of Commonwealth tobaccos, lightly flavored with menthol and a background of finest Mediterranean fruit and English flower essences. "Attar of Roses, a full-bodied but mild snuff delightfully flavored with Bulgarian Attar of Roses, perfect after dinner."

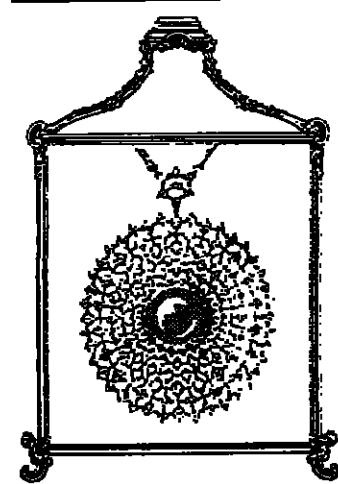
Rose's office has a map of the British Isles with pins stuck in to show the retailers who stock his snuffs. They predominate in the West. "Perhaps they are more leisurely there and have time to savor snuff," he said. But could this new fashion be dangerous? David Simpson of the anti-tobacco pressure group ASH said it could lead to new nicotine addicts.

In February 1980, the addiction research unit at the Institute of Psychiatry in London, gave the opinion, however, that snuff "could save more lives and avoid more ill health than any other preventive measure likely to be available well into the 21st century."

Of course it is tobacco and therefore satisfies the need of the nicotine addict, but, as one doctor wrote: "Since snuff is inhaled raw there is no tar, no carbon monoxide and no other poisonous gas. That means no added risk of lung cancer, and the risks of other smoking-associated diseases may also be reduced."

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A New York Classic Attracts Left Bank Shoppers

By Sherry Romeo

International Herald Tribune

The French call the look *bon chic bon genre*, and in the United States one word says it all: prep.

Both of these classic styles have a uniform, of course, and often, especially with the youngish prep, it is accessorized with a Coach handbag. These conservatively designed bags are now frequently seen on the streets of Paris, and not as an accoutrement to the tourist look, but over the shoulders of French women — because they can buy them on the Left Bank.

The irony is that the Americans who had the gall to invade the Gauls did not come to conquer but to make a point — a fashion point, and not so much to the French as to retailers in the United States.

In 1977 Lillian and Miles Cahn,

owners of Coach Leatherware, found American buyers overlooked their bags because, Mr. Cahn says, "they didn't think our designs were chic enough. They were so impressed by what the French were doing that we set out to show them that even the Parisians with all of their style would be happy to buy a

who started off working in a wallet factory that he ultimately bought. That was 21 years ago. The Coach name came into being because the Cahn's thought "it seemed to go with leather."

Mrs. Cahn says she works at the factory three days a week and then frets that it does not sound as if



A display inside Paris' Coach Leather Shop.

classic. So even though they had never operated a retail store before, the Cahns quietly opened Le Coach, their first shop, at 23 Rue Jacob.

The strategy worked "beautifully," Mrs. Cahn adds.

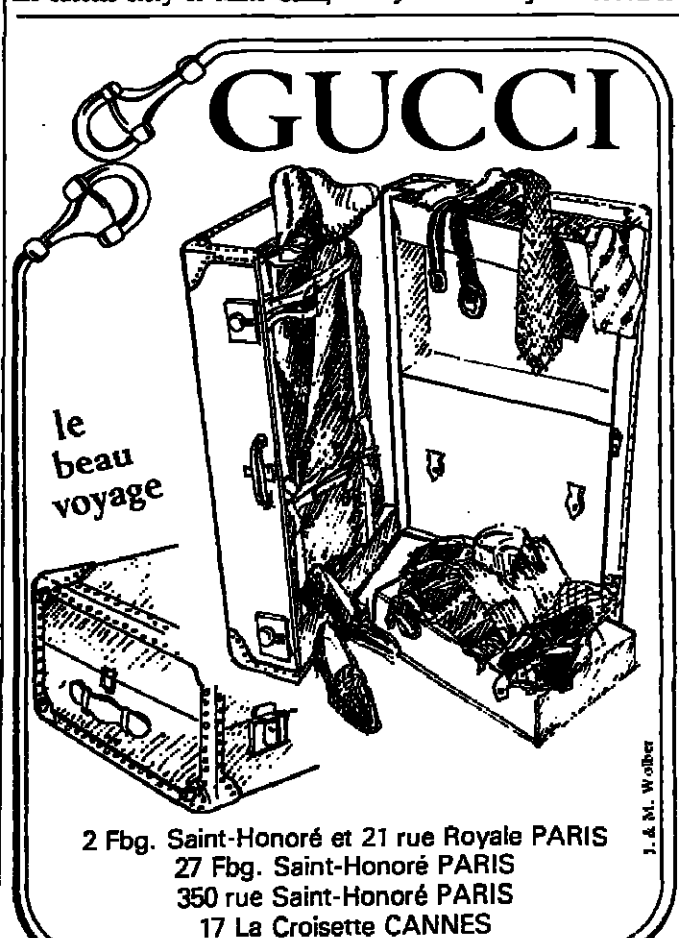
Coach Leatherware is a family-owned and operated business. Miles Cahn runs the factory and designs, although, he says, he does not like the term designer. "I'm a factory man at heart, and what we've done is to work out a sound construction that we keep improving." (Coach Leatherware was one of six companies named in a 1980 Fortune magazine survey of "Things Made Well.")

The evolution of the company from a private-label manufacturer to Coach Leatherware is essentially the success story of Miles Cahn,

they work hard enough. When asked her title, she said, indicating her husband: "I help him."

The two apparently take their success in stride. Perhaps because "people get attached to our bags," Mr. Cahn said. Testimony to that statement abounds on a huge bulletin board plastered with appreciative mail from customers.

One note: "My bag was dragged 20 miles (32 kilometers), up Highway 5 to Ann Arbor and the only damage was some of the binding had worn off." Another customer whose Coach bag was stolen wrote: "Two-and-a-half years later I received a call from the police station claiming they had recovered my purse from the bottom of a large neighborhood pond. I was absolutely amazed that just about all of



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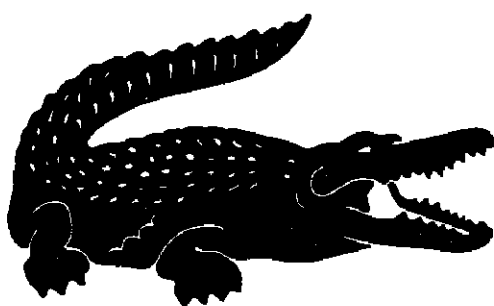
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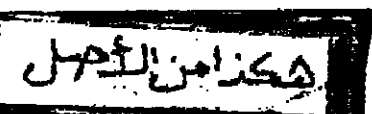


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SCIENCE

Further Artificial Heart Implants Stalled

By Lawrence K. Altman

SALT LAKE CITY—Nearly a year after Dr. Barney B. Clark was rushed to the University of Utah Medical Center for an artificial heart implant, and seven months after his death, a moratorium is in effect on the implanting of the device in a second human.

The anguish of seeing several applicants die while waiting for a chance to receive an artificial heart has led Dr. William C. DeVries, the surgeon who did the first implant, to stop taking further applications until the moratorium is lifted by the university's institutional review board.

Prisoners on death row and a healthy 60-year-old woman who wanted to donate her body to research are among those who have wanted a volunteer for the artificial heart experiment. They were rejected because the benefits would have outweighed the risks, Dr. DeVries said at a recent conference on the ethics of the artificial heart held at Alta, a ski resort near Salt Lake City.

Although private funds are assured for at least two more artificial heart experiments—he first cost more than \$250,000—members of the artificial heart team and university officials who spoke in interviews cited a number of reasons for the moratorium, including:

•The medical center's Institutional Review Board, created by federal mandate as a result of the climate of ethics that now guides medical research in every hospital where government-supported experiments are conducted on humans, has not authorized another transplant.

•Delays have been attributed to the politics, personality differences, inefficiencies and com-

munication gaps that are part of life in academia and other bureaucratic organizations.

•The turnover of faculty that occurs in all medical schools has affected the Utah heart team.

•Many people feel uneasy about the growing links between academia and industry, such as those that led to the creation of Kolff Medical Inc., a spinoff from the University of Utah's artificial organs program. The university owns 5 percent of Kolff Medical, and the company is financing some of the research at the university.

Why has the artificial heart research caused such institutional deliberation and anguish, and attracted such public attention? Beyond the obvious drama of the story, the mystique that has attached to the human heart throughout history and the fascination with technology, there is enormous potential significance.

Heart disease is the No. 1 killer in the United States, far ahead of cancer. If the Jarvik 7 artificial heart or an improved version proves clinically successful—and Kolff Medical's ambitions make that a possibility—such a heart could give new life to many patients and their families.

However, the financing of medical care and research for Americans has changed drastically in recent years. Now most costs are borne by the taxpayer. Thus the application of new therapies no longer is strictly a private medical problem but involves thorny social, economic, ethical and political factors. Few medical developments combine those elements in a more vivid way than does the artificial heart, and in few or none is the price of error so high, or the urgency to get everything right the first time more pressing.

Approval for another implant must come from the Institutional Review Board. None of the officials interviewed said they knew when that permission would come, or how long it would take the team to select a new patient. The entire process could take three to six months, said Dr. Chase N. Peterson, the president of the university.

Meanwhile, Kolff Medical has raised \$22 million to further develop the artificial heart and an artificial ear. Kolff Medical has also contracted with the two largest hospital chains in the United States to train doctors to implant the artificial heart in animals, and has taken preliminary steps to gain permission to do implants in humans.

Members of the Utah heart team are multiplying artificial heart experiments in animals. The group has seven animals living with artificial hearts, the most ever, said Dr. Don B. Olsen, the veterinarian member of the team.

A new longer, thinner model of the artificial heart, called the Utah 100, was implanted earlier this month in the smallest calf ever to receive an artificial heart. Last week, Dr. Olsen implanted an artificial heart in a 3-month-old calf with heart disease; it was only the second time that the Utah team had experimented on a sick animal.

Although moratoriums have been common in medical research, the one on the artificial heart is surprising. Throughout the 112 days that Dr. Clark lived on a Jarvik 7 artificial heart, University of Utah officials repeatedly said that, subject to Institutional Review Board approval, they planned to do another implant in a human within a few weeks.

CURRENTS

Born-Again Chicks Recall Hatching

BOULDER, Colorado (NYT)—Anne Bekoff, a biologist at the University of Colorado, may not be ready to say which came first, but she has discovered that a newly hatched chick, if stuffed into an egg-shaped container, remembers how to repeat its escape act.

Dr. Bekoff found that a chick embryo begins to stir on the fourth day, moves jerkily between the seventh and 15th days and then, on the 16th or 17th day, settles into a pattern of smooth, coordinated movements that put it into position for hatching on the 20th day.

Is a movement such as hatching that is needed only once in a lifetime remembered? To find out, Dr. Bekoff put chicks into glass eggs. At first, she reported, the chick gets very quiet, then it kicks to rotate into position for hatching. It does not begin to peek until its neck is bent far to the side, indicating that this triggers the brain to begin the hatching moves.

Dr. Bekoff said her experiments should help scientists understand the development of the human fetus and the effect that movement-depressing drugs, such as alcohol, could have on an unborn child.

Electronic Walking Stick for the Blind

BRUSSELS (AP)—A new electronic walking stick for the blind was introduced here Wednesday. The institute that presented the stick stressed that, while ordinary sticks helped detect obstacles mainly at ground level, the new one indicated with an audible signal any vertical obstacle as high as 1.75 meter (58 inches).

The stick is equipped with an infrared lamp that sends rays that are changed into sound by sensors and sent to an earphone. The sound increases with the proximity of the obstacle. The stick can detect obstacles as far away as three meters.

A spokesman for the Bio-Medical Engineering Institute, which invented the stick, claimed it was cheaper, lighter and easier to use than a more accurate U.S. model that uses laser rays, and would probably be on the market sooner, though he said he could not give a price yet.

Ultrasound Can Reveal a Fetus's Sex

BOSTON (AP)—Safe, routine ultrasound exams given as early as the fourth month of pregnancy can accurately reveal whether a fetus is a boy or a girl, two studies show. Ultrasound, which makes sound-wave images of an unborn child, is often used to check fetuses for birth defects and to monitor growth.

Although the test has been available for several years, improved equipment provides such clear images that doctors can see the fetus' genitals so as to determine sex. The information can be obtained from the genetic test called amniocentesis, but since that procedure involves a slight risk, it is usually not done simply to reveal sex.

One Sings, the Other Writes Reviews

DURHAM, North Carolina (UPI)—The male cowbird does the singing and the female is the critic, two psychologists have concluded.

Andrew P. King of Duke University and Meredith J. West of the University of North Carolina, studying the fact that the male cowbird alters his song pattern in the presence of the female although she does not appear to be coaching him, said they had established "a new, non-



Chicks in egg-shaped glasses in experiment at University of Colorado to find out if they remember how to leave egg.

auditory source of vocal instruction—social stimulation from the song's intended recipient."

They said the female cowbird demonstrates that the male is hitting the right notes by mating with him.

Sound Waves Destroy Kidney Stones

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A device that destroys kidney stones with ultrasound waves, eliminating the need for drugs or surgery, has been approved for clinical tests in the United States, doctors say.

The kidney lithotripter, from the Greek for "stone breaker," was developed by the West German aerospace company Dornier System. A University of Munich urologist, Dr. Christian Chaussey, who has treated 500 patients with the device since 1980, described its use at a seminar sponsored by the University of California, Los Angeles.

Dr. Chaussey said the sound waves, focused on the kidney stone as the patient sits in a tub of water, break the stone into particles the size of sand grains without damaging tissue. The patient then excretes the particles. Recuperation time averages five or six days instead of the three weeks typical after surgery, Dr. Chaussey said.

A lithotripter costs \$1.5 million, but Dr. Chaussey said West German insurance companies favored its use because it could save 50 percent of the hospitalization costs that result from traditional treatment.

Whales Thought Extinct Are Sighted

MOSCOW (Reuters)—Soviet researchers on Sakhalin Island have spotted Asian grey whales, which were thought to have been extinct since the turn of the century. Tass reported that about 20 of the mammals were spotted in Piltun Bay on the Far Eastern island by expedition members from the Soviet Pacific Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography.

The Asian grey whale and its American cousin were almost wiped out in the last century by unrestricted hunting. Although conservation measures saved the American species they were thought to have been too late for the Asian whale, Tass said.

It said a Soviet research expedition was planned in the spring to the nearby Shantar Islands, once a traditional summer habitat of the whales.

Asian Migrations to Americas Identified

By George Alexander

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES—Scholars have long agreed that the first Americans crossed the Bering Strait landbridge from Asia into the New World, but they have disagreed—often heatedly—about when, from where the migrations came, how quickly it took the Indians to fill North and South America and how the knowledge of making tools spread among them.

Were they nomadic Asians in pursuit of game? Or were they Europeans who had merely stopped in Northeast Asia for a few centuries? Was the migration continuous, or in intermittent waves?

Now, at least some of these questions appear to be answered as a result of research by three U.S. scientists. If corroborated by further study, the findings of Professors Joseph H. Greenberg of Stanford University, Steven Zegura of the University of Arizona and Christy G. Turner of Arizona State University could clarify much about the prehistory of the New World.

Working independently, the

three have found marked similarities in the languages, blood factors and dental characteristics of living and ancient American Indians, indicating that there were three major migrations of people:

•From the Lena River Valley in present-day Siberia about 15,000 years ago.

•From the Aldan River region in Siberia about 6,000 years ago.

•And from the Amur River Basin, now on the boundary between the Soviet Union and China, about 4,000 years ago.

Dr. Greenberg, an anthropological linguist, Dr. Zegura, an anthropological geneticist, and Dr. Turner, an anthropologist, had been researching different aspects of the origins of American Indians.

A chance meeting between Dr. Greenberg and Dr. Zegura last spring in Tucson led to the three collaborating.

Dr. Greenberg, who has long studied American Indian languages, had concluded that there were three major language families, not the 100 to 200 that some others have postulated. Lecturing at the

University of Arizona last spring, he presented this theory and proposed that the oldest and most widely spread group was Algonquian, or, as he prefers to call it, "Amerind"; that the second was Athabaskan, or Na-dene (pronounced "nah-den-ay"); and that the third was Eskimo-Aleut. He showed a map of the geographic ranges of these languages.

In the audience was Dr. Zegura, one of Dr. Greenberg's former students. He had been studying the blood types, Rh factors and other blood characteristics in a 700-page volume that had been published several years earlier for most human groups. Dr. Zegura had pulled out the data on American Indians and discovered that the various properties among the tribes could be grouped into three clusters.

As he looked at Dr. Greenberg's map, he realized that the geographic distribution of these clusters was much like the linguistic provinces his former teacher had identified.

Dr. Zegura sought Dr. Greenberg out after the lecture and told him of the coincidence. He also

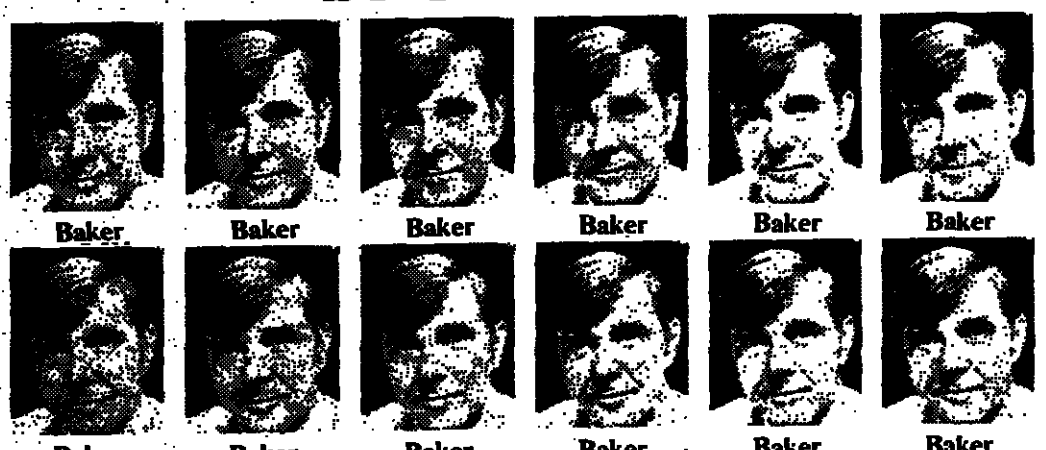
told him of research being carried out at Arizona State by Dr. Turner.

Dr. Turner was analyzing dental traits and believed he had found three groupings among American Indians. In addition, he had been to the China and to the Soviet Union, where he had studied fossil human teeth 8,000 to 20,000 years old from Siberia and northern China. Not only did his groupings seem to fit Dr. Zegura's clusters and to be consistent with Dr. Greenberg's language families, they seemed to point to ancestral origins for the American Indians.

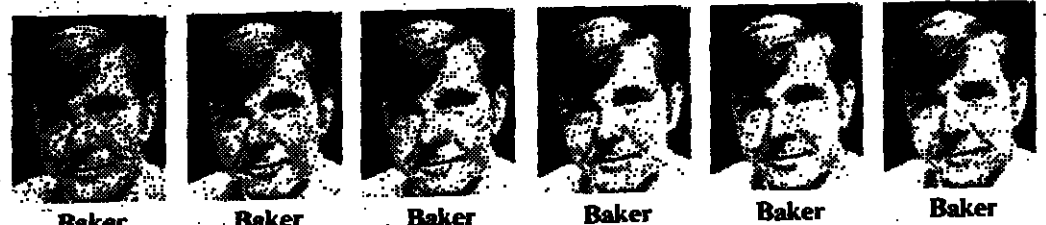
Furthermore, Dr. Turner had calculated the rate at which these traits change and had come up with rough estimates of 15,000, 6,000 and 4,000 years ago for the three Indian groups. Dr. Greenberg had also worked out a time scale for grammatical divergences between the three linguistic groups and it was compatible with Dr. Turner's.

Dr. Zegura suggested the three write a paper on their findings. The others agreed, and the paper will probably appear later this year or early next in Science magazine.

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FRANCE PLAYS LEADERSHIP ROLE IN GLOBAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS

PTT MINISTER ANALYZES FRENCH TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROGRESS



France's PTT Minister, M. Louis Mexandeau, recently responded to four basic questions about the present state of French telecommunications and trends for the future. The queries and his replies:

Q. What is France's place, today in the worldwide market; is it competitive and what are the future trends?

A. If we think in terms of electronic *Filière*, we can see that telecommunications are the keystone of a large set of interdependent technologies: for instance, there is no digital switching without more and more integrated components, and the cost of these components mainly depends on their diffusion.

France is very concerned today about the entirety of its electronic *Filière*, and it is quite obvious that France is more competitive in certain sectors than others. At the present time, French industry has a small 6 to 7% share of the world market. But this share is increasing constantly, and French digital techniques are well-known abroad.

Twelve million digital French lines have been ordered by 40 countries.

The French telematic program is of great interest for many countries. But in this sector, markets are just developing.

Surely, in order to maintain its competitive position in the industry, efforts must be concentrated on two points: the growth of the industry itself, and the search for industrial cooperation, consequently broadening the possibilities to sell and sharing the development costs.

Q. France has the reputation of being protectionist at a time when deregulation is being urged internationally. What do you think about it?

A. As I have said, France produces good and competitive products for the international market. The proof of our success is our high export sales. But it is obvious that in many areas like digital switching, digital transmission and data-packed switching, the French PTT will buy from French firms because they are industry leaders.

However, we have to check, constantly, that our French firms keep up in innovation, in capacity, and in their facility to develop new networks. This will lead us, in the near

future, to open up our markets more frequently, especially in a European context.

The French government plays an important role in creating the structure of the telecommunications networks, but its position is very liberal towards private firms. Videotex is an example. In this case, the PTT provides the lines for the information providers, who, within the framework of the general legislation, are totally free to send out, at their own prices, the messages of their choice.

It is important to emphasize that it has been some years since the terminal and PABX markets have been opened to outside bids and that numerous foreign firms are now settled and doing business in France.

Q. Could you tell us more about the telematic program?

A. Our French telematic program includes several sub-sets. The subset that is expanding most rapidly today is the electronic telephone directory. After a long, carefully controlled test market program, electronic telephone directory service is today well underway in the regions that asked for it. Service in the Paris area will start at the end of this year. The level of installation of the computer terminals, the Minutels, most of which should be in use by 1985, will reach a total of three million.

Alongside this program, entirely managed by the PTT, private plans for professional videotex are underway. 150 services are already operational in France, designed for a large range of professions. 1983 has really been the take-off year for the telematic market in France. Other equipment and services will follow, combined with existing systems such as videotex and its smart card reader, creating new product needs like point-of-sale terminals which are currently being tested.

New materials such as optical fibers open a wide new range of applications. For instance, I can now promote the videophone which is, already, a reality for Biarritz subscribers.

Q. What is the telecommunication policy of France towards the developing countries?

A. As President Mitterrand underlined it in his speech in Cancun, Mexico, the constant policy of France is the opening up of trade dialogue and cooperation on a free and equal basis. Telecommunications are an indispensable tool for the future economic prosperity of nations. But it must be carefully controlled. With its experience in creating a fast-growing network, with its competence in the design and operation of modern, efficient and proven equipment, with its high-technology and management trained experts, France is ready to bring its know-how to all those who seek it. We do not only want to sell products; we want to see that the systems work well when they are installed and in operation.

We favor true technology transfer and the exchange of know-how which gives to our partners a real independence and control of their networks. This is a crucial factor in the creation of technical and industrial competence in the electronic field which is the heart of world development in the coming years. Thanks to research programs which the French have studied, alongside others, on future products, we are able to participate as equals in the economic prosperity of all the world.

FRENCH TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROWING FAST

The PTT has made a very Good Service out of what used to be an Inadequate One.

The French telephone network was, until a few years ago, a national disgrace. But the French PTT with massive effort has turned disgrace into triumph.

Investing heavily and bringing France's top technical minds to bear on the problem, the PTT now boasts a rejuvenated network, the most modern in the world, and a leader in the rate of annual increase of main lines being added to the system.

Four Objectives

The French PTT lists four basic objectives as it modernises and grows.

Social and geographic inequalities in France are to be reduced by the universal action of placing a telephone in every home.

New telephone and telematic services are to be offered equally to every user.

Regional telematic development is to move forward at full speed supporting the national goal of economic, industrial and political decentralisation.

Finally, the country's telecommunications are to be exported internationally.

Service Quality High

It is to the credit of the PTT management that as the number of subscriber lines has multiplied rapidly, the quality of service and the productivity of the staff have both grown at a similarly explosive rate. Delays in dialtone connection have dropped. The number of out-of-order reports from consumers is sharply down. More calls are being completed more quickly than ever before.

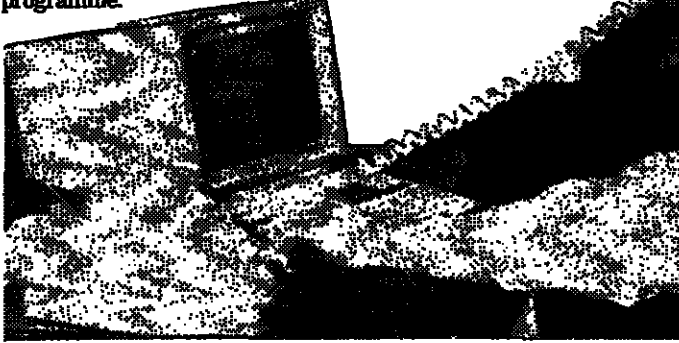
30% More Efficient

The approximately 165,000 PTT employees are labouring at an efficiency rate 30% better than a dozen years ago. In 1970, there were 25 French employees per each 1,000 telephone lines; by the beginning of 1983 that figure had dropped to a mere 8.3.

One key to the low-cost and rapid expansion of the PTT network has been the French decision to opt for digital switching and transmission. France is far ahead of the rest of the world using digital switching, and all the exchanges now being constructed are exclusively digital.

Complete Digital Network

If current plans are successfully realised, a fully digital service will be introduced throughout France in 1985, providing nationwide end-to-end connectivity. This will permit subscribers everywhere in France to use the national telephone network for high-speed data communications, giving spurred impetus to the nation's telematics programme.



INTERNATIONAL SALES A HIGH PTT PRIORITY

French Take Their Telecommunications Expertise to the World

Selling French telecommunications technology to the world is a high PTT priority. To date, more than 40 countries have ordered or installed French digital switching equipment and in Kuwait, Italy, Brazil, Greece, and the United States, French videotex systems are currently in operation.

The worldwide exchange of telecommunications information is a two-way street. Approximately 800 French experts a year go abroad to offer technological assistance to the telecommunications networks of other nations.

PTT Trains Visitors

At the same time, up to 500 foreign engineers each year are trained by French Telecom while more than 130 foreign students are taking courses at telecommunications institutes and schools in France. The PTT is heavily involved in an extended series of international telecommunications meetings, putting on audio visual presentations, sending speakers and construction displays to explain French leadership in the field and to offer French assistance.

Technical Advice Offered

More than 80 foreign telecommunications administrations to date have some form of relationship with French Telecom. Often the French advice is technical, but on many occasions it extends into other areas such as administration, training and finance.

A major arm for the extension of French leadership in world telecommunications is SOFRECOT. This organization was founded in 1966 to provide engineering and selling services beyond French frontiers. Approximately one-third of the organization is owned by the PTT with seven French banks holding the remaining shares. Its operating revenue for 1983 should top the FF 80-million level.

Serving 40 Countries

The International Telecommunications Union and major international and regional development banks have approved SOFRECOT's heavy activity in introducing French technology to other areas of the world. In spirited competitive bidding it has won out over rival firms in more than 40 countries and is currently fulfilling terms of well over 300 contracts.

Its specialists are for the most part PTT executives who have piled up years of experience in the design and installation of telecommunications equipment throughout France. Approximately half of SOFRECOT's team staff of 90 executives are engineers, specialists in data processing, transmission and digital technology.

Management Consultants

A number of SOFRECOT's contracts are pure management consulting. In other areas, international telephone networks have turned to



Transpac national management center in Rennes.

Once the nation is completely telematic, a wide range of products and services will be universally available. Today, TRANSPEC, the national data packet switching network, has 10,000 subscribers. Because of its efficiency in data transmission, France now boasts the largest data network in the world.

Videotex Use Widespread

The telephone network will bring videotex into all homes and offices, permitting customers to call computers and data bases for information as well as permitting them to bank by telephone, shop by telephone and exchange video messages, home-to-home, office-to-office.

Via videotex, there will be memory-to-memory transmission of documents between communicating word processors and computers.

And, France soon will be offering the widest infrastructure of home terminals with the electronic directory.

PTT Profitable

Most significantly, despite the massive investment, French Telecom last year earned an operating profit of FF 5.5 billion and invested FF 27-billion of which 69% was wholly self-financed. Profit and self-reliance are the organization's hallmarks. With 3.2-million lines of digital switching equipment in service in France at the end of 1982, and with another 2-million lines connected this year, France has become an uncontested world leader in telecommunications. And day by day, the French continue to break through new frontiers.

One of the Minut terminals used for electronic directory service.

SOFTRECOT for assistance in operations and maintenance.

Some SOFTRECOT experts have been asked to help design and install complete networks. And SOFTRECOT also conducts large-scale planning projects for countries in need of assistance.

France Cooperates with India

One of SOFTRECOT's biggest contracts has been the ongoing modernization of the Indian telephone network. Training programmes are going on both in France and India as know-how passes from SOFTRECOT staff to Indian technicians who are helping to introduce exchanges in an analog network into the vast sub-continent.

Other French organisations promoting PTT technology abroad include France Cables & Radio which is a consulting organisation, Intelsat, the French promotional and sales operation selling videotex products and the Smart Card to the world, and France Telecom which has offices in Caracas, Singapore and New York and promotes a variety of French telecommunications services.

70% Increase

One dramatic piece of evidence that the French are increasing their export drive in the telecommunications field is the fact that their national exhibit in the once-every-four-years Telecom in Geneva in late October 1983 is seven times larger in size than their comparative national exhibit in 1979.

In telecommunications France obviously has something to sell to the world and it's doing so in a big way.



Teletex terminal.

ELECTRONIC TELEPHONE DIRECTORY A REALITY

The world's forests are increasingly safe from harm. Thanks to France's PTT, millions of trees will be spared the woodman's axe and not be turned into the paper pages of millions of fat telephone books.

The salvation of the forests is France's new electronic directory service, an alternate and improved way of providing telephone numbers which replaces fat telephone books and the need for a client to run a finger endlessly down long columns of names and addresses. The green light to develop the electronic directory service was given to the PTT in 1978. An initial field test involving 35 individuals and 20 companies was conducted in 1980 at St-Malo.

First Test in Rennes

A second test commenced in May 1981 near Rennes which was gradually expanded until, by the end of 1982, 270,000 telephone subscribers in the Department, including Rennes, had access to a video display terminal in their homes or offices by choosing a Minut terminal instead of the paper directory.

Public enthusiasm for the electronic directory service is high. Fifty percent of the subscribers contacted agreed to participate, and 90% of the households having terminals were eager to obtain information in addition to phone numbers such as weather reports, railroad timetables and shopping information, on their tiny sets.



A Minut videotex terminal with telepayment card reader and Coptel hard-copy terminal.

For the PTT, electronic directory services offer some very important advantages, primarily the virtual elimination of a need of directory enquiry operators. Down line, it will be possible for the organisation to save millions of francs a year in printing costs as the millions of bulky telephone directories of the past will no longer need to be printed.

Round-the-clock Availability

For the consumer, the electronic telephone directory service means round-the-clock availability of telephone numbers, delivered speedily to the home. Most important, the information is remarkably accurate, constantly updated electronically.

The average telephone book, by the end of the year, is more than 30% out of date, people having moved and telephone numbers having changed during the previous 12 months. With the electronic directory service, every change of address, every change of telephone number is automatically inserted into the service with resulting accuracy being close to 100% at all times.

Variety of Searches

The electronic directory also permits clients to search out telephone numbers by profession and job specialty. It is even possible for a caller to ask a telephone number when the client is not sure of the precise spelling of the caller's name. The computer scans various phonetic possibilities and a variety of similar spellings to assist the caller.

Similarly, if a caller is not absolutely certain where the callee lives, the computer can begin a progressive search extending from one town to all neighbouring localities.

If the caller has an emergency problem, the directory service can immediately display all relevant emergency numbers in the caller's geographical area.

This electronic display of telephone numbers is no dream of the future. It is possible in France right now. By the end of 1984 every phone number in France will be listed on the electronic directory.

That old advertising phrase, "Let your fingers do the walking" across the pages of the telephone directory is soon to be outmoded. Tomorrow's fingers will be punching the keyboard of a Minut terminal instead, and the needed numbers are going to appear on a cathode ray tube instead of on the printed page.

Minutels are manufactured by Telle-Alcatel, Matra and TRT-La Radiotechnique with CAP Gemini Sogeti and SESA-ALCATEL coordinating the system design and implementation.

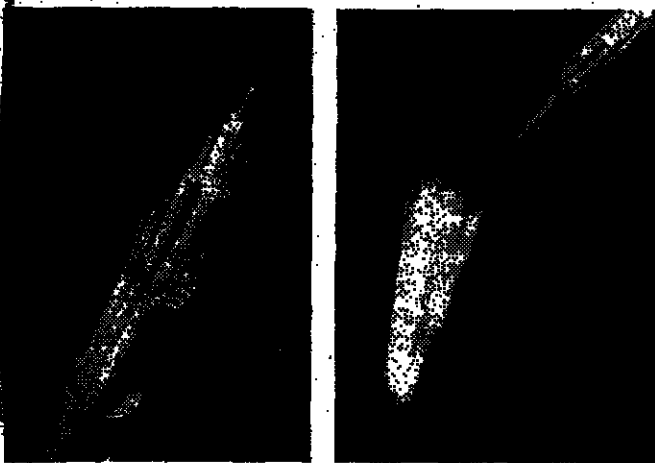
With Minutels in more and more French homes—Lille, Strasbourg, Marseille, and other cities to be added by 1984—it is obvious that these receivers will also become receptors of a wide range of additional data-based information from a variety of sources. In other words, the electronic directory service is just the beginning.

مركز الأبحاث

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS

BIARRITZ: 21ST CENTURY TEST TOWN



Optical fibers.

Biarriz has long been known as a playground for the jet set, a community of sand, sea and roulette tables, sweltering in the Bay of Biscay sunshine.

But France's PTT has cast Biarriz in a new mould. It has become the world's first optical-cable-wired city—a pioneering community in the light new world of videocommunications and telecommunications.

PTT Expands

From 1975 to 1982, the French PTT made giant steps forward in increasing the number of telephone lines in use within national borders. Connections went from a minuscule 7-million to 20-million in less than a decade. But PTT engineers were not satisfied merely to continue connecting phones to the old-fashioned, traditional, copper wire system which has a very limited band width.

A test-tube city was needed in which the technicians could begin important experimentation on a broad band service for customers to receive stereo sound programmes, and moving pictures over their telephone connection and, at the same time, make it possible for them to transmit pictures from their homes to other homes and offices connected on the grid.

Optical Fiber Network

The answer has been the installation of an optical fiber network in Biarriz, connecting by the end of the year 1984 some 1,200 homes and 10 professional offices along a network which makes it possible for users to enjoy a wide range of 21st Century services. Tests start at the end of 1983.

For instance, via optical fiber cable, customers in Biarriz will be able to receive up to fifteen TV channels and 12 FM stereo sound channels in the video equipment which is connected to their telephones; users also have access to a wide choice of services, a number of international TV channels, including ones from Spain nearby, and motion picture programmes provided through a local video bank.

TV By Telephone

It will be possible in Biarriz for two people connected on the system not only to talk to one another but to see one another—if they wish. This last point is important. The French PTT is very sensitive to accusations that the new era of two-way telematics will mean that Big Brother can look, as an unwanted guest, into the private homes of individuals.

This is not to be the case. Two-way video telephoning will be possible

only if both parties agree in advance to allow themselves to be televised. Without the joint permission, the telephone call will be voice-only.

Contracts By TV Phone

In Biarriz, a businessman explaining a document or a contract to an individual on the other end of the telephone line can actually place the document in front of the TV camera in his home or office and the callee can examine the document line-for-line or image-for-image over the telephone via the video-fiber-optic connection.

At present the video-phone links will transmit black-and-white pictures only, because lighting in private homes and offices is often inadequate for good colour filming.

However, full colour capability is already built into the system, and when light sources are sufficient, colour TV, home-to-home or office-to-office, is possible.

All the customers linked up in the Biarriz experiment have full access to a wide variety of videotex services. They will be able to punch up on their TV screens weather forecasts, local train and bus time-tables, lists of local events with dates, prices and seat availability.

Shopping By Telephone

The communication traffic in Biarriz is two-way. Clients will be able to shop by telephone, bank by telephone, make train and airplane reservations by telephone, merely by punching buttons on their home or office terminals.

The most important element of the Biarriz experiment is that it is almost infinitely expandable. As more and more data becomes available, the client has access to information from an increasing variety of sources.

The equipment in each customer's home will include a video-phone, supplied by the PTT, which consists of a telephone hand set, a DTMF key pad, video-phone control keys and a separate videotex keyboard which is affixed to the front of the terminal.

Each home or office will also have one, or more, standard TV sets connected into the system through antenna sockets or "Peritel". The PTT has provided a hand-held unit which permits remote channel selection via infra-red signals. TV reception is better than enjoyed by viewers elsewhere in France, and the TV set receives foreign channels without needing to be multi-standard in construction.

12-Channel Stereo

Many homes will also be fitted with stereo systems for 12 channels. In addition to the video-phone, all homes are already equipped with traditional telephones for use during the trial period until users are fully acquainted with their new electronic equipment. Universal wall sockets will be scattered throughout the houses, apartments or offices so that the video-phones, TV sets and stereo systems can be located in any variety of configurations in all rooms. Video discs are already being designed which can be played over the optical fiber network to consumers. Mail order firms, for instance, will be able to show still or moving picture catalogue items along with sound commentary; the client, watching, will be able to punch in and order if he decides to purchase items.

Trips Planned on TV

Travel agents will be able to show pictures explaining trips and vacation destinations, previewing the actual locations and then permitting customers to punch in their plane reservations.

Teachers will be able to explain a subject and then give the viewers an exam over optical fiber cables, requesting that students punch-in the answers to questions and correcting them when they are wrong.

The citizens of Biarriz, including those who have not yet been hooked into the system, have been playing the system all during the summer on the eight video-phones placed in important locations in town. Viewer enthusiasm has been high. The main hotels have already been receiving, since early last summer, eight channels of TV including public services from France, Spain, Switzerland and Belgium. The 1,500 customers now hooked up will be studied closely by technical and social experts. The results, when examined, may well change the usage of telephones, CTAV and videocommunications in homes and offices around the world forever.

PTT'S SMART CARD IS CREDIT CARD OF THE FUTURE

If you've ever been frustrated at a pay telephone without coins, or impatient while a retail clerk telephones to verify your credit card purchases, help is on the way.

The French PTT is developing the so-called Smart Card—a magical piece of plastic with an electronic memory im-

bedded in it which will revolutionize the way the world does business in the future.

The Smart Card looks like a typical plastic credit card. But in its heart is a micro-electronic package composed of a memory with a several thousand bit capacity and a processor which controls read-and-to this memory.

Trial Projects Underway

A number of Smart Card trial projects are already underway in France with the PTT, banks and merchants participating.

The goal is to produce a standard card which can be used for electronic payment at shops, for paying for calls from public telephones and for tele-payment from users' homes and offices. In each case, the Smart Card makes payment more simple, and increases security, because it reduces the handling of money or cheques.

The U.S. Department of Defense is also interested in the Smart Card as an identity verifying device which would be given to key people for carefully controlled access to high-security buildings or equipment.

Three French cities—Lyons, Rhis and Caen—have been conducting large scale Smart Card experimentation. Banks have distributed 125,000 Smart Cards to key customers, and some 800 terminals have been installed in shops which can accept information from the Smart Card.

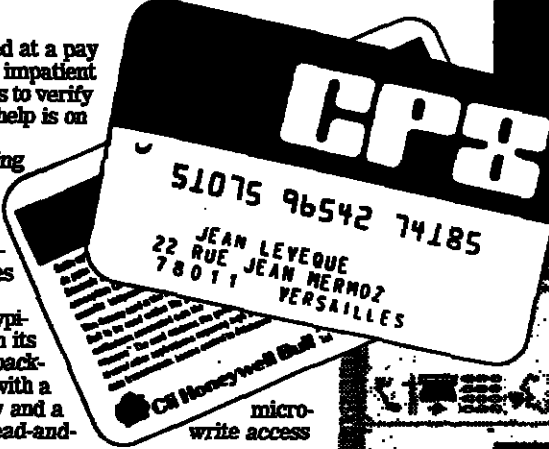
Card Has Memory

Each card contains in its electronic memory the holder's personal credit rating. The rating indicates to the merchant the total value of purchases which can be made with the card in any single month. The card keeps a record of all the transactions made with it and authorises or refuses each purchase the moment the merchant inserts the card in his terminal.

The merchant's terminal records the details of all the day's transactions and at the time of the merchant's choosing this data can be transferred electronically to the merchant's account and deleted from the customer's account.

A French expert says that Smart Cards are "The electronic cheque books of the future."

"They're simple. Retail transactions can be completed without using paper and without the customer having to present an identity docu-



ment. Meaning that clerks can handle more customers more swiftly, eliminating lines at the cash registers and lessening customer frustration."

This French expert continues "Banks and shop keepers reduce their costs significantly by using the Smart Card, because it eliminates cheques, papers records and the need to have staff handling them."

Three firms in France are manufacturing Smart Cards and merchant terminals: Bull, Philips Data Systems and Flonic-Schlumberger while Sileps has created the system software.

Coins Collection a Problem

Like most national telephone systems, the French PTT has faced high costs in the operation and maintenance of its coin operated pay phones. Coin collection has been continuing losses due to

theft. The Smart Card provides an answer. PTT is now issuing public telephone Smart Cards which permit the holder to make a telephone call without using coins, simply by inserting the card and punching in his personal identification number.

Each card stores a record of all the call charges and data is read automatically to a computer centre for billing purposes. The payphones using Smart Cards are designed and manufactured, either by Flonic-Schlumberger, or by an association of Crouzet and Bull with the related computer system being supplied by Telesystems. The first prototype phones were installed in 1983 and widespread installation is planned for 1984.

The Smart Card is even of use in homes and offices. It can be used in tele-banking to check the holder's bank balance, pay bills, order a new cheque book or negotiate Foreign Exchange. Train or plane reservations can be made via the Smart Card, the cost of the trip being automatically deducted from one's bank account. As pay-for-view television emerges as a form of home entertainment the Smart Card will be used to pay for televised views of championship fights and major theatre or film events.

DOMESTIC SATELLITE READIED FOR 1984 LAUNCH

PTT Continues Thrust Into Outer Space

France's PTT is already well into the space age using a variety of international satellites for telecommunications.

But in April 1984, France launches its first domestic satellite, Telecom I, and when it soars into orbit a new era in French communications will begin.

Varied Roles

Telecom I will fulfil a variety of roles. It will handle large segments of telephone traffic between France and its various overseas territories. France's military will use the bird for defense communications. The French video industry will relay signals to it.

The main use will be to establish high-speed digital transmission links through earth stations located near the customer. 320 earth stations, 40 of them in major French cities and 150 in rural communities are contemplated.

Many Countries Linked

Other countries are linking in with the French satellite. Earth stations in the U.K., Belgium, Switzerland and West Germany will direct their antennas towards the bird. West Germany's postal service has contracted to use Telecom I for the transmission of digital information for its customers.

Telecom's virtue is that it is a high-speed digital link with the ability to process large amounts of traffic in a wide variety of band widths. It makes possible video conferencing, the swift transmission of data between computers, and the delivery of

electronic mail. Users need not construct huge antennas to link in with Telecom I. Dishes no wider than 3.5 metres do the job. Boosters aboard the satellite can regenerate digitised signals, improving the quality of transmission.

Controlled from Mulhouse

Traffic to and from the satellite will be controlled from Mulhouse in eastern France. The intricate system is the result of cooperation from a wide variety of manufacturers. The main contractor for the satellite is Matra. The payload is being supplied by Thomson-CSF. Telespace, a joint venture company of Thomson-CSF and CIT-Alcatel, is designing and constructing the earth stations. Matra also has won a contract for the design and construction of video transmission stations.

Next on the launching pad for France is TDF 1, a broadcasting satellite which will be hurled into orbit in the autumn of 1985. This bird will have company along because Germany plans to send a similar satellite up at the same time. Development and construction are the responsibility of a multinational company, Euro-satellite, with Aerospatiale and Thomson-CSF being the major French shareholders.

Ariane rocket.

THE FRENCH PTT DESCENDS TO THE DEPTHS

French Leading the Way in Cable Technology

The French PTT, these days, spends much of time looking up into space, eyeing the transmission of signals via space satellites. However, the organization simultaneously looks down into the depths of the sea at the same time, because it is an organization in the forefront of submarine cable technology. Underwater cables are important because they are a most efficient and economic solution to the problem of conveying large amounts of telecommunications traffic over short and medium distances.

Cable Lasts Longer

While satellites are designed to have a seven-year lifetime, cable lasts 25 years. Currently, more than 40,000 kilometers of French-manufactured submarine links are in service, and designers are working on new systems with capacities ranging up to 3,000 64 Kbit/s channels. Most of France's current operation involves the use of coaxial cable which the PTT has been laying and operating since 1957.

French Territories Linked

The thrust of PTT's cable network for many years has been directed toward the Mediterranean, West Africa and the South Atlantic. However, France also played a large role in the laying of major transatlantic cables; currently, three of them, TAT-4, TAT-4 and TAT-5, terminate in France.

Close to two dozen international submarine links carrying approximately 4,000 telephone circuits terminate in France, and eight terminal stations—four on the Mediterranean shore and four on the Atlantic coast—are major link points.

Fifty per cent of these circuits are designed for French use, the remaining 50% are transit circuits to other countries, making France, through its submarine cables, a hub for inter-continental traffic into Europe.

Efficient and Economical

The joy of cables is that they are both efficient and economical. In the 1950's, a transatlantic telephone cable circuit costs \$278,000; that cost has been reduced to \$40,000 today on analog cable. Currently, the PTT is involved in one of the longest submarine cable projects in the world. When it is completed in 1985, this new link between France and Singapore will stretch more than 14,000 kilometers.

The queen of the French cable-laying fleet is the Vercors, a sleek, white vessel commissioned in 1974 which is one of the most modern cable-laying ships in the world. France needs a fleet of three cable-laying ships and two new vessels were recently launched to support the Vercors.

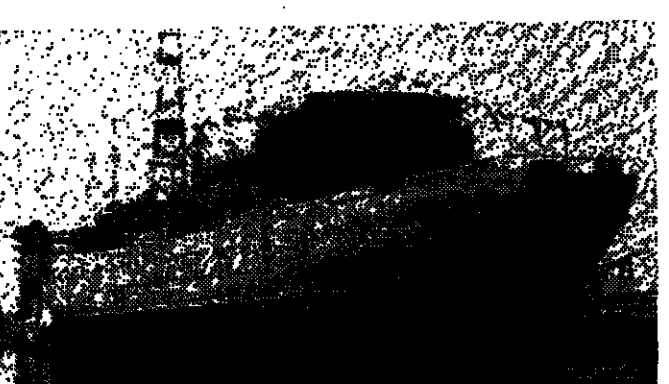
The new buzz word in the cable-laying business these days is fiber-optics. Fiber optic transmission allows more traffic to flow over each cable, and extends the possibilities for digital transmission of information. The PTT has laid an optical fiber on the French Riviera, and a fiber optic link between France and Corsica will come into service in 1985.

Longest Cable Planned

Looking ahead to April 1988, the PTT's eyes are firmly on TAT-8, the first transatlantic cable which will use optical fibers. More than \$300-million will be spent to design, manufacture and lay this cable. The potential contractors are Subcomcom, a joint venture of CIT-Alcatel and Cables de Lyon, Standard Telephone and Cable from the U.K. and American Telephone and Telegraph from the U.S.

When the cable is deployed, it will handle more than 40,000 calls simultaneously, which represents a doubling of the current amount of traffic which can be transmitted between the North American continent and Europe.

Some scientists have labelled the depths of the oceans, "the world of inner space". Inner space, outer space—the PTT is heavily involved in both.



One of the three French cable ships, the "Vercors".

KEY TERMS

The French PTT takes the modern language of telematics.

For the uninitiated, here is a short glossary of the terms used in the science, and their definitions:

OPTICAL FIBER

In telecommunications, a circular wave-guide made of silica and used as a transmission medium. Information is transmitted as a modulated light instead of by electrical signals. Advantages include very high bandwidth, compactness and immunity to electromagnetic and radio-frequency interference. Optical fibers and lightwave

transmission will be employed increasingly in place of copper-pair and coaxial cables.

DISTRIBUTED SERVICES

Services in which moving picture or sound programs are distributed simultaneously to many subscribers from a central point.

INTERACTIVE DISTRIBUTION

A method of implementing distributed services in which communication is two-way: subscribers send program-selection signals to the central equipment, and receive at their homes only the selected TV or other channels. An improvement over conventional one-way cable TV.

SWITCHED SERVICES

Services in which communication channels are established on demand between pairs of subscribers. Examples are telephony and videophony.

VIDEOPHONY

A switched service in which correspondents can not only talk to each other, as in telephony, but also see each other.

VIDEOTEX

A system by which subscribers can dialogue through the telephone network with a computer centre to obtain information or complete transactions. Each subscriber has a keyboard and a screen, possibly integrated in the same

terminal. The information obtainable can include, for example, timetables, weather forecasts, stock exchange quotations, and lists of local events, while the transactional services can include teleshopping and seat reservations.

TELETEL

The name of the French interactive videotex system and technology.

SUPERVIDEOTEX

A proposed upgrading of videotex to allow transmission of moving pictures and sound.

ELECTRONIC TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

Use of videotex to obtain telephone directory information.

This survey of PTT activities was written by Arturo Gonzalez, an American journalist living in Europe who has written previously for the International Herald Tribune, New York Times, Washington Post and other publications. The survey was designed by Jayne Stahl, a French designer living and working in Paris.

NYSE Most Actives			Dow Jones Averages			NYSE Index			AMEX Diaries			NASDAQ Index			AMEX Most Actives					
			Open	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge		Class	Prev.		Class	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago					
Amer T&T	2,280,700	60 1/2	125.85	129.15	123.88	124.88	-6.44	High	Desired	255	284	Composite	277.85	-0.75	279.65	212.50	Inst Chem	1,602,200	30 1/2	-
Amer Edis	1,290,200	29 1/2	128.15	130.15	126.88	127.88	-1.32	Low	Declined	264	264	Industrials	322.57	-1.13	322.85	343.12	Com P&H	1,500,000	27 1/2	-
AMT Inc	1,261,000	22 1/2	59.50	59.45	57.75	58.00	-1.50	Unchanged	218	220	Finance	223.11	-0.15	223.05	197.65	American S	255,500	30 1/2	-	
DigitalE	951,000	47 1/2	139.44	140.88	139.00	140.25	-0.40	Total Issues	867	872	Insurance	254.86	+0.93	253.74	214.63	Western L&S	175,200	30 1/2	-	
IBM	977,000	128 1/2	131.56	134.07	130.67	131.24	-0.32	New Highs	20	21	Utilities	239.10	+0.53	240.00	219.63	Telecomm n	165,000	11 1/2	-	
Amer Hess	762,100	12 1/2	42.31	42.30	40.31	41.05	+0.65	New Lows	20	21	Trans.	228.81	+2.33	227.67	190.52	TIC Comm	145,300	27 1/2	-	
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Advanced	Class	Prev.	Buy	Sales	*B'11	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge	Class	Ch'ge	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Declined	922	892	Oct. 25	255,497	1,121	18.79	18.58	18.82	+1.36						
Unchanged	39	39	Oct. 26	199,476	2,175	21.64	21.63	20.94	-0.65						
Total Issues	961	931	Oct. 27	295,824	1,476	17.89	17.85	17.02	+0.41						
New Highs	34	34	Oct. 28	190,239	1,380	17.89	17.85	17.48	-0.37						
New Lows	21	17	Oct. 29	226,262	301,320	1,642	167.50	164.54	165.38	-1.09					
Volume up	56,300														
Volume down	2,098,100														

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مكتبة من الأعمال

BUSINESS BRIEFS

West Germany Makes Final Offer Of Aid to Thyssen-Krupp Merger

BONN (Reuters) — The West German government has made a final offer of 500 million Deutsche marks (\$192.3 million) of aid to a merger of the steel arms of industrial giants Thyssen and Krupp, Economics Minister Otto Lambdiorff said Wednesday.

He told a press conference the companies had until Nov. 2 to reply to the offer. He said the aid would be repayable under certain conditions. The government previously offered 300 million DM to aid the merger.

In Düsseldorf, a Thyssen spokesman said his company considers the offer inadequate. Thyssen will continue to seek a merger with Krupp in the processing sector, but will only propose cooperation in the areas of carbon and special steels, he said.

Eagle Star Asks Probe of Allianz Bid

LONDON (AP) — Eagle Star Group, the London insurance giant, has petitioned the British Office of Fair Trading to investigate an unfriendly \$1.38-billion takeover bid by Allianz, the West German insurance group, Eagle Star said Wednesday.

The group filed a 67-page document with the office, asking for a ruling against the takeover, an Eagle Star spokesman said. Chief among its arguments is whether it would be desirable for a foreign company to gain control of a British company with more than \$5.25 billion under its control, British Press Association reported.

Allianz launched its bid last week after it made purchases on the London stock market that increased its share of Eagle Star stock from 28 percent to just under 30 percent, an Eagle Star Group spokesman said. Its \$7.50-a-share offer was dismissed by Eagle Star directors as "completely unacceptable," he said.

Eastern Delays Dividend Payments

NEW YORK (NYT) — Eastern Airlines, which suffered a large loss in the first nine months of 1983, has announced that its board had postponed the payment of the quarterly dividend on all three classes of preferred stock.

The airline also said Tuesday that it would not issue the transportation discounts in January that it had said would be offered to shareholders of common stock. The postponed dividends would have totaled \$6.4 million.

U.K. Trade Surplus Shrank From '82

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain recorded a provisional trade surplus of \$110 million (\$165 million) in September, in contrast to August's \$138-million deficit, the Department of Trade and Industry said Wednesday. In September 1982, the surplus was \$235 million.

The current account surplus was put at \$270 million in September, after August's \$22-million surplus. A year earlier, the surplus was \$447 million.

Exports rose to \$5.21 billion from \$4.93 billion in August and \$4.76 billion a year earlier, while imports rose to \$5.10 billion from \$5.06 billion in August and \$4.43 billion a year earlier.

OPEC Panel to Discuss Oil Output

VIENNA (Reuters) — A committee of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was to meet here Thursday to discuss the group's apparent inability to keep its oil production within the limits it has set.

The four-member market monitoring committee said at its last meeting here in September that the world oil market was not strong enough to permit OPEC to exceed a production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day that was set last March.

The committee expressed concern that the excess production was going into oil company reserves and did not reflect a real increase in demand among its customers.

Finnish Devaluation Seen Early in '84

LONDON (REI) — Finland is likely to devalue its currency, the marka, by 3 to 5 percent early next year, International Treasury Management said Wednesday.

ITM, a joint venture of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and Marine Midland Bank, said the devaluation is likely because of a restructuring of the trade-weighted basket of currencies that determines the marka's value. The restructuring, announced last week and effective Jan. 1, raises the dollar component of the basket to nearly 20 percent.

Xerox Reports Earnings Rose 13%

STAMFORD, Connecticut (AP) — Xerox Corp. said Wednesday that its third-quarter profit rose 13 percent from a year earlier despite a 4.6 percent drop in revenue.

Xerox said earnings rose to \$112 million from \$99 million, while revenue slipped to \$2.03 billion from \$2.13 billion.

However, Xerox's per-share earnings for the latest quarter fell to \$1.05 from \$1.17 because Xerox had 12.2 percent more common shares outstanding than in the year-earlier quarter. For the nine months, profit rose 6.4 percent to \$394 million on slightly lower revenue of \$6.21 billion.

Bethlehem Steel's Deficit Narrows

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania (AP) — Bethlehem Steel Corp., citing depressed prices, low steel shipments and pressure from imports, said Wednesday its \$39.7-million loss in the third quarter narrowed from its \$208.9-million loss a year earlier.

Sales in the quarter rose 2 percent to \$1.22 billion from \$1.2 billion.

Chrysler Reports Profit Soared

The Associated Press
HIGHLAND PARK, Mich. — Chrysler Corp. said Wednesday that it earned \$100.2 million in the third quarter, boosting the automaker's profit so far this year to a record \$582.6 million.

The company noted that its earnings in the third quarter, amounting to 72 cents a share, were nearly 10 times last year's third-quarter profit of \$9.4 million, or 3 cents a share.

The improvement stemmed from increased car and truck sales and cost-cutting, the company said.

Third-quarter sales rose 12 percent to \$2.8 billion from \$2.5 billion a year earlier.

Chrysler was the third U.S. automaker to report results for the latest quarter. Monday, industry leader General Motors Corp. announced a record \$736.9-million profit, while American Motors Corp. had a \$9.1-million loss. Ford Motor Co.'s results are due later this week.

Auto analysts predict the four major U.S. carmakers' profits for the third quarter will total about \$1.1 billion.

Volkswagen of America Inc. does not release earnings separate from its parent company in West Germany.

Chrysler's most profitable year was 1976, when it earned \$422.6

million, and it has surpassed that already this year.

Chrysler, ranked third behind GM and Ford, reported worldwide factory car and truck sales in the third quarter were 316,861, up 11.3 percent from 284,601 a year earlier.

Also in the period, Chrysler paid off the remaining \$300 million of its \$1.2 billion in federally guaranteed loans and bought warrants for company stock held by the federal government for \$311 million.

The automaker also reached a \$1-billion accord with the United Auto Workers covering some 56,000 U.S. workers Sept. 6, and another agreement for 10,000 Canadian workers also was reached that month.

Mobil Says Its Earnings Jumped 42%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Five more U.S. oil companies reported higher earnings for the third quarter.

New York-based Mobil earned \$404 million, or 99 cents a share, up more than 42 percent from \$284 million, or 68 cents a share, a year earlier. Revenue fell 7.7 percent to \$14.2 billion from \$15.4 billion.

In the nine months, Mobil's earnings climbed 29 percent to \$1.05 billion, or \$2.60 a share, from \$815 million, or \$1.94 a share, a year earlier. Revenue fell 9.8 percent to \$42.9 billion from \$47.6 billion.

Texaco Inc. said profit rose 9 percent to \$331 million, or \$1.28 a share, from \$303 million, or \$1.16 a share, a year earlier. Revenue fell 10 percent to \$10.6 billion from \$11.8 billion.

Gulf Oil Corp., Sun Co. and Phillips Petroleum Co. said their profits rose for a variety of reasons, including lower operating costs and better refining results.

John K. McKinley, chairman of Texaco, said the company's results were helped mainly by higher earnings from oil and natural gas production in foreign countries. He also cited the benefits of cutting costs and improving productivity.

For the nine months, Texaco earned \$977 million, or \$3.80 a share, on a 16-percent revenue de-

cline to \$30.6 billion. That was a slight improvement from the corresponding period last year, when it earned \$975 million, or \$3.74 a share, on revenue of \$36.3 billion.

Gulf cited the benefits of a cost-cutting program in reporting that profit climbed 74 percent to \$276 million, or \$1.66 a share, from \$159 million, or 89 cents a share, a year earlier. Revenue was unchanged at \$7.5 billion.

For the nine months, Gulf earned \$681 million, or \$4.04 a share, up 5.3 percent from \$674 million, or \$3.69 a share. Revenue slipped 4.9 percent to \$21.4 billion from \$22.5 billion.

In Bartlesville, Oklahoma, Phillips Petroleum said its third-quarter earnings rose 15 percent to \$176 million, or \$1.15 a share, from \$153 million, or \$1.01 a share, a year earlier. Revenue slid 2.8 percent to \$3.89 billion from \$4 billion.

For the nine months, Phillips profit slipped 3.5 percent to \$474 million, or \$3.10 a share, on a 4.3-percent revenue drop to \$11.32 billion. That compared with earnings of \$491 million, or \$3.22 a share, on revenue of \$11.83 billion a year earlier.

Sun Co. said its third-quarter earnings rose 10 percent to \$167 million, or \$1.41 a share, from \$153 million, or \$1.28 a share, a year earlier. Revenue fell 4.6 percent to \$3.77 billion from \$3.95 billion.

IBM and France's CGE Holding 'Discussions'

(Continued from Page 11)
new, cooperative ventures with leading companies in the field of data processing and which possessed a worldwide marketing network. "IBM is one of, but not the only, company we have had discussions with," one of the French executives said.

Senior executives of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and of Philips of the Netherlands, which earlier this year formed a joint telecommunications venture, said that if the IBM-CGE talks resulted in a major agreement it could represent a potentially powerful competitor in the telecommunications field.

Details "are not known, but it is too early to comment, but if true the deal could represent a newcomer in this field," a Philips executive said.

Neither IBM nor CGE would comment on how, specifically, their cooperation might evolve, should there be an agreement. But European industry sources suggested that it might involve IBM's new venture

announced last June with Rohn Corp. of Santa Clara, California.

Those two companies said that they would cooperate to develop technology and equipment for computers and office equipment. They also said in a joint announcement last June 10 that they would be specifically "studying ways of cooperating in Europe" that could cover such areas as voice and data communications systems.

CGE is seeking to expand in similar areas but its executives declined Wednesday to comment on how the discussions with IBM might affect its negotiations with Olivetti. The two companies are in the final stages of negotiating an agreement mainly to build a new electronic typewriter plant in France and the agreement if reached, could be expanded.

"It would appear difficult for CGE to make a deal with both IBM and Olivetti particularly in areas where the latter two compete directly," a senior European executive said.

EC Is Seeking Easier Antitrust Curbs on R&D

The Associated Press
BRUSSELS — The European Community, afraid of losing the high-technology race with Japan and the United States, proposed Wednesday that some antitrust laws be relaxed to spur research and development.

The EC Commission said it would ask its 10 governments to exempt some industrial-research agreements that might otherwise be outlawed by community anti-trust rules. The plan could receive final approval by the end of next year, a commission report said.

It said the request was prompted by complaints from business executives that EC rules require case-by-case examination of exemptions from fair-trade rules.

The commission first must define the exemption to exclude what it termed low-technology sectors.

EC Raises Subsidy 10% On Flour Sales to Egypt

The Associated Press
BRUSSELS — The European Community said Wednesday it was boosting by 10 percent its subsidy for wheat-flour sales to Egypt.

The announcement was the latest salvo in a protracted fight between European and U.S. producers for the world's biggest flour market.

The 10-nation trade bloc's Executive Commission announced an increase of six cents a ton in the subsidy it pays to exporters of flour to Egypt, bringing the total subsidy to 67 cents a metric ton, or nearly one third the total price.

A EC spokesman said the decision was made to recapture "a traditional European" market that the U.S. captured last year when the Reagan administration increased the U.S. subsidy and U.S. exporters sold a million tons of flour to Egypt.

Asked if the EC retaliation might touch off a "trade war" in agriculture products with the United States, the spokesman said: "Hav-

ing destroyed the market for flour, they can hardly complain."

The additional EC subsidy would be for 400,000 tons of flour. The spokesman said the increase in the subsidy would cost the EC \$2.4 million, making the total wheat subsidy for Egyptian sales \$24 million.

Egypt consumes about 20 percent of the world's exported wheat flour and its total needs are expected to reach 1.6 million tons in 1984. Excluding donated wheat-flour stocks, it is expected Egypt will need to buy about one million tons of wheat flour next year from outside sources, the spokesman said.

"Because of the U.S. sale in 1983, this year is written off for us; now we're talking about 1984," he said.

France has the largest wheat production in the 10-nation bloc. It has been pressing for increases in the EC subsidy to help reduce growing surpluses.

Wheat stocks in the EC at mid-year were 10.5 million tons, one of the highest levels since the trade bloc started pursuing a common agriculture policy 25 years ago.

U.S. Banks Found Quarter Tough

(Continued from Page 11)

amount of primary capital they hold in relation to their total assets.

Primary capital represents funds that belong to a banking company and its shareholders, and which do not have to be paid back to investors. Primary capital also provides a cushion between possible losses and money that belongs to depositors. The ratio to assets determines what a banking company may lend or invest.

The ratio has taken on added significance this year because the Federal Reserve Board has ruled that before a major bank-holding company can increase loans or investments, primary capital must constitute at least 5 percent of its total assets.

For the entire group, primary capital rose to 5.67 percent of assets during the third quarter, continuing an upward trend that started last year. Because primary capital can be leveraged — in effect, multiplied — up to twenty-fold, that increase adds billions of dollars to the amount the banks are able to lend.

At the end of the third quarter, only two of the 15 bank-holding companies reported ratios below 5 percent. They were the two largest, Citicorp and BankAmerica, with ratios of 4.85 percent and 4.78 percent, respectively.

As one way of raising primary capital levels, some banks have been issuing preferred stock, which can be offered to investors — most-

ly large corporations — at a lower interest rate than on ordinary debt because corporations do not pay tax on 85 percent of dividend income, and thus require a lower basic return.

The move has been successful in lifting primary-capital levels, but the sale of preferred stock creates a discrepancy between net income and earnings per share, inflating net income in relation to earnings per share.

Many analysts see dividends paid on preferred stock as a cost of funding, which, like interest paid on other types of borrowed money, should be deducted from net income. The banks, however, have been deducting dividends only on per-share earnings.

In the third quarter, for example, Chemical New York Corp. reported that its aggregate net income rose 10.2 percent from the like period a year earlier. By contrast, per-share earnings declined 3.5 percent.

Chemical acknowledged that the per-share earnings reflected the issuance of additional preferred and common shares, but did not specify how much of the decline in per-share earnings was due to the issuance of additional common shares and how much was due to dividends paid on preferred shares.

To adjust for the difference in the way dividends on preferred shares are treated, the method of calculating return on assets and return on equity has been changed in the chart with this article. These

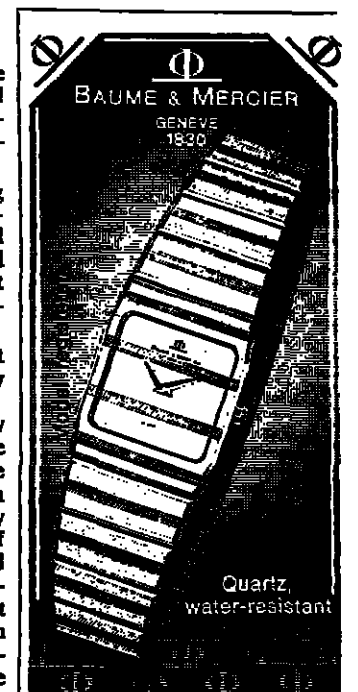
ratios are now based on net income less preferred stock dividends. And the change in earnings is now calculated on a per-common-share basis.

Based on the new criteria, during the third quarter the Los Angeles-based Security Pacific Corp. had the highest return on assets, and Citicorp, the second-highest return relative to average shareholder equity.

Reflecting its huge loss, Interfirst Corp. was placed last in both key areas.

Because of a change in the way banks chartered in New York State classify nonperforming loans, the problems associated with Latin American debt were generally avoided in the third quarter. But if solutions to the liquidity crises still under way in both Brazil and Argentina are not found in the next three months, the impact on fourth-quarter and year-end balance sheets could be severe. For the moment, however, some bank stock analysts are relatively sanguine about the future.

"With the exception of energy and international loans, nonperforming loans are starting to decline," said Robert A. Albertson, an analyst at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. "At the moment, the problems associated with the troubled international loans seem more technical than real," he added. "I am not looking at the developing countries as loss producers for the banks."



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WATERFRONT LIVING

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Eni

Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi

Lire 1.000.000.000.000

Term Loan and Stand-by facility

Lead managed by

Compagnia Privata di Finanza e Investimenti S.p.A.

Banca di Roma	Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
Banca Popolare di Novara	Credito Italiano	Efibanca - Ente Finanziario Interbancario S.p.A.
Arab Banking Corporation (ABC)	Banco di Napoli	Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura
Banco di Santo Spirito	Banco di Sicilia	The Bank of Tokyo Ltd.
Cassa di Risparmio di Roma	Cassa di Risparmio di Torino	The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.
Citibank, N.A.	Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago	Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Eptaconsors S.p.A.	Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York	Nuovo Banco Ambrosiano

and

American Express International Banking Corporation	Banca Popolare di Milano
Bankers Trust Company	Banque Bruxelles Lambert
The First National Bank of Chicago	Monte dei Paschi di Siena

Provided by

Banco di Roma	Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	Banca Popolare di Novara
Credito Italiano	Efibanca, Ente Finanziario Interbancario S.p.A.	Banco di Santo Spirito	Arab Banking Corporation (ABC)
Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura	Banco di Napoli	Cassa di Risparmio di Roma	Banco di Sicilia
The Bank of Tokyo Ltd.	Citibank, N.A.	Cassa di Risparmio di Torino	Cassa di Risparmio di Trieste
The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.	Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York	Nuovo Banco Ambrosiano	Cassa di Risparmio di Venezia
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino	American Express International Banking Corporation	Banca Popolare di Milano	Cassa di Risparmio di Padova e Rovigo
Monte dei Paschi di Siena	Banque Bruxelles Lambert	The First National Bank of Chicago	Cassa di Risparmio di Bologna
Bankers Trust Company	Banca d'America e d'Italia	Banco di Bilbao	Cassa di Risparmio di Cagliari
Banca Cattolica del Veneto	Credito Romagnolo	Società Generale	Cassa di Risparmio di Catania
Cassa di Risparmio delle Provincie Lombarde	Wells Fargo Bank N.A.	Chemical Bank	Cassa di Risparmio di Caltanissetta
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.	Banca Centro Sud	Istituto Bancario Italiano	Cassa di Risparmio di Catania
Irving Trust Company	Deutsche Bank AG	Credito Commerciale di Firenze	Cassa di Risparmio di Caltanissetta
Credito Iyosanis	Banca Agricola Popolare di Ragusa	Banca del Sud	Cassa di Risparmio di Caltanissetta
Standard Chartered Bank PLC	Cassa Centrale di Risparmio V.E. per le Province Siciliane	Banca di Trento e Bolzano	Cassa di Risparmio di Caltanissetta
Banco di Sardegna	Cassa di Risparmio di Padova e Rovigo	Banca Popolare di Cremona	Cassa di Risparmio di Caltanissetta
Cassa di Risparmio di Firenze	Cassa di Risparmio in Bologna	Banque Paribas	Cassa di Risparmio di Caltanissetta
Cassa di Risparmio di Verona Vicenza e Belluno	Cassa di Risparmio di Civitavecchia	Cassa di Risparmio di Genova e Imperia	Cassa di Risparmio di Caltanissetta
Banca Provinciale Lombarda	Banca Antoniana di Padova e Trieste	Cassa di Risparmio di Rovereto	Cassa di Risparmio di Caltanissetta
Credito Lombardo	UBAE - Arab Italian Bank	Dresdner Bank AG	Cassa di Risparmio di Caltanissetta
Banca di Messina	Banca di Spilimbergo - A. Tanzi & C. S.p.A.		Cassa di Risparmio di Caltanissetta
Banca Generale di Credito	Banca Popolare di Bolzano		Cassa di Risparmio di Caltanissetta
Banco di Chiavari e della Riviera Ligure	Banco di Perugia		Cassa di Risparmio di Caltanissetta
Barclays Bank International Limited	Cassa di Risparmio della Spezia		Cassa di Risparmio di Caltanissetta
Cassa di Risparmio di Pisa	Cassa di Risparmio di Saluzzo		Cassa di Risparmio di Caltanissetta
Cassa di Risparmio di Vigevano	Credito Bergamasco		Cassa di Risparmio di Caltanissetta

Agent

BANCO DI ROMA

September 1983

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sts.	High	Low	Cl.
				100s			

1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	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**Reaching More Than a Third of a Million
Readers
in 164 Countries Around the World**

(Continued From Back Page)

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Matsushita Says Net Rose 18%

The Associated Press
TOKYO — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said Wednesday that its third-quarter profit climbed 18 percent from a year earlier on a 13-percent sales rise.

Matsushita, a large maker of consumer electronics products whose brands include Panasonic, Quasar and National, said the improved earnings largely reflected an improved U.S. market and cost-cutting.

Earnings in the third quarter ended Aug. 31 rose to \$174.9 million from \$147.7 million a year earlier, while sales increased to \$4.4 billion from \$3.85 billion.

For the fiscal nine months, Matsushita's profit rose 9 percent to \$509.7 million from \$466.6 million, and sales advanced 8 percent to \$1.65 billion from \$1.51 billion. Matsushita said the latest results were translated at a rate of 244 Japanese yen equaling \$1. On Wednesday, the dollar stood at 232.5 yen in Tokyo foreign-exchange trading.

The company said sales of video-tape recorders in the third quarter gained 21 percent to \$1.08 billion, while sales of electronic components rose 35 percent to \$422.6 million, and communication- and industrial-equipment sales gained 32 percent to \$565.2 million.

Matsushita also said "recovery was seen in the audio-equipment field, where sales increased 6 percent and 2 percent for the third quarter and nine months, respectively."

Budget Deficit For '83 Was \$195.4 Billion

(Continued from Page 11)

tions, at \$288.9 billion, down 3.1 percent from fiscal 1982.

• Corporate income taxes, at \$37 billion, down 24.8 percent.

• Interest on the national debt, at \$128.8 billion, up 9.7 percent.

• Crop price-support payments, at \$18.8 billion, up 62.5 percent.

• Unemployment benefits, at \$49 billion, up 53.4 percent.

The Senate is considering a \$103.3-billion cut in spending in the next three years following approval Tuesday by the House of \$123 billion in cuts ordered by the 1984 budget resolution.

The reconciliation bill before the Senate would limit pay raises for federal workers and delay cost-of-living payments for government retirees.

The action by the House was the first attempt to implement the \$123 billion in three-year spending cuts specified by the \$859-billion 1984 budget resolution that Congress adopted in June.

On the tax side, sources on Capitol Hill said it was unlikely that any major progress will be made in forging a new revenue-raising bill this week.

A series of amendments that Democrats hope to attach would be collected over three years to \$73 billion, far higher than a modest \$8-billion tax-reform proposal originally scheduled for consideration this week but apparently now postponed.

Before the 1983 budget report was released, Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, urged Congress Wednesday to act now to reduce annual federal deficits expected to be at least \$200 billion for many years ahead.

Mr. Feldstein said the damage caused by enormous deficits shows up in future years. He urged Congress to go back to President Ronald Reagan's budget, proposed in February, which called for spending cuts and tax increases to be enacted this year to take effect around 1985 and 1986.

The White House has since backed away from the "contingency tax" that Mr. Feldstein keeps promoting.

Failure to deal with these projected deficits, Mr. Feldstein said, would increase the national debt by about \$1 trillion over the next five or six years, forcing interest payments of \$80 billion to \$100 billion a year indefinitely. That, in turn, would require 1983 tax increases of 15 percent to 20 percent, Mr. Feldstein warned.

The latest report on the size of the national debt, for Oct. 24, showed it at \$1,383 trillion.

Nissan Develops An Electric Car With A.C. Motor

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Nissan Motor Co. said that it has developed what it called the first prototype of a battery-powered automobile with an "alternating-current" engine.

A spokesman said Tuesday the car can run for up to 160 kilometers (100 miles) at a speed of 40 kilometers an hour without recharging. The two-seater automobile reached a top speed of 90 kilometers an hour in trials, he said. Up until now, he said, battery-powered cars have been able to run for only 14 hours at a speed of 40 kilometers.

Study Says Sanctions Have Had Limited Success

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Economic sanctions imposed since the end of World War I have had limited success but have proved to be virtually useless when wielded by one strong power against another, a new study contends.

In the report, which was released Tuesday, Gary C. Hufbauer and Jeffrey J. Schott said they studied 99 cases in which sanctions were imposed. They said the successes that were achieved came mostly against small countries and that sanctions worked when only modest foreign policy goals were sought.

But despite the general lack of success of economic sanctions in major situations, such as the U.S. efforts to halt the sale of grain and

gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union, major nations continue to resort to economic sanctions because they "can provide a satisfying theatrical display, yet avoid the high costs of war."

The authors, however, predict that the economic weapon "will not regain a measure of respectability in the years ahead unless sanctions are deployed more judiciously."

One of the reasons for the failures, they said, is that sanctions often unify the population of the target country both in support of the government and in looking for alternatives.

Allies of a target country also rally to its support. "Especially if attempts are made to enforce the sanctions on an extrajudicial basis, as was done in the recent pipeline case."

Sanctions also bring criticism from the affected business communities in the countries that is taking the action, the study says.

The authors defined economic sanctions as "the deliberate government-inspired withdrawal, or threat of withdrawal, of 'voluntary' trade or financial relations."

Even when they do not do their intended job, sanctions can serve important political purposes at home, such as distracting public attention from domestic troubles or building patriotic feelings. For example, the authors cite U.S. sanctions against Japan prior to World War II.

Their analysis shows that the United States was involved alone or with others in 62 of the 99 cases.

The United States, for example, successfully pressed the British and

French to leave the Suez in 1956. But lately, the report says, the United States has been less successful. Turkish troops, for example, are still in Cyprus almost 10 years after their invasion, despite U.S. economic sanctions in the mid-1970s. The U.S. grain embargo and the boycott of the 1980 Olympic Games also failed to discourage the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union has also failed every time it has used sanctions to try to overthrow a government in the socialist bloc, the study says. Failures include Yugoslavia in 1948, China in 1960, Albania in 1961 and Romania in 1965.

However, the Soviet Union had one success, the authors say, when they were able to coerce Finland into adopting a friendlier posture toward Moscow in 1958.

Bonn Says Surplus Narrowed

The Associated Press

WIESBADEN, West Germany — West Germany's trade surplus widened from August to \$1.38 billion in September, while its current account deficit narrowed to \$230 million, the government said Wednesday. However, last month's trade surplus was narrower than September 1982's \$1.99 billion.

Last month's trade surplus compared with an August surplus of \$956.5 million.

The deficit in the current account, a broad measure of trade in merchandise and services, was a big improvement from the \$1.3-billion deficit posted in August. But the current account was balanced in September 1982, the government said.

The preliminary deficit in the current account for the first nine months of the year was \$191 million, compared with a deficit of \$1.34 billion in the like period last year, it said.

For the first three quarters of 1983, the preliminary trade surplus was \$1.163 billion, less than the \$1.379 billion a year earlier.

S. African Gold Output Increased in August

JOHANNESBURG — South African gold output rose to 58,080 kilograms in September from 57,200 in August and 56,560 in September 1982, the Chamber of Mines said Wednesday.

This brought total output for the first nine months of the year to 511,170 kilograms, up 2 percent from the 496,850 kilograms produced a year earlier.

Irish Inflation Rise Forecast

Reuters

DUBLIN — Ireland's inflation rate is projected to be over 11 percent by the end of this year, up from its present 10 percent rate, the central bank forecast.

Canada

Company	1982	1983
Alcan	1,200	1,200
Bank of Montreal	1,200	1,200
Imperial Oil	1,200	1,200
Manitoba Hydro	1,200	1,200
Northwest Territories	1,200	1,200
Ontario Hydro	1,200	1,200
Quebec Hydro	1,200	1,200
TransCanada	1,200	1,200
Western Union	1,200	1,200

Anheuser-Busch

Company	1982	1983
Anheuser-Busch	1,200	1,200
Beck's	1,200	1,200
Budweiser	1,200	1,200
Carlsberg	1,200	1,200
Crown	1,200	1,200
Heineken	1,200	1,200
Kaiser	1,200	1,200
Miller	1,200	1,200
Pilsener	1,200	1,200

COMPANY EARNINGS

Company	1982	1983
Alcan	1,200	1,200
Bank of Montreal	1,200	1,200
Imperial Oil	1,200	1,200
Manitoba Hydro	1,200	1,200
Northwest Territories	1,200	1,200
Ontario Hydro	1,200	1,200
Quebec Hydro	1,200	1,200
TransCanada	1,200	1,200
Western Union	1,200	1,200

Paine Webber

Company	1982	1983
Paine Webber	1,200	1,200
Barclays	1,200	1,200
Deutsche	1,200	1,200
Edwards	1,200	1,200
First	1,200	1,200
Goldman	1,200	1,200
Lehman	1,200	1,200
Morgan	1,200	1,200
Parsons	1,200	1,200

Richardson-Vicks

Company	1982	1983
Richardson-Vicks	1,200	1,200
Amstar	1,200	1,200
Arco	1,200	1,200
Aviation	1,200	1,200
Chemical	1,200	1,200
Continental	1,200	1,200
Eastman	1,200	1,200
Exxon	1,200	1,200
General	1,200	1,200

General Re

Company	1982	1983
General Re	1,200	1,200
Amstar	1,200	1,200
Arco	1,200	1,200
Aviation	1,200	1,200
Chemical	1,200	1,200
Continental	1,200	1,200
Eastman	1,200	1,200
Exxon	1,200	1,200
General	1,200	1,200

NI Industries

Company	1982	1983
NI Industries	1,200	1,200
Amstar	1,200	1,200
Arco	1,200	1,200
Aviation	1,200	1,200
Chemical	1,200	1,200
Continental	1,200	1,200
Eastman	1,200	1,200
Exxon	1,200	1,200
General	1,200	1,200

Shell Oil

Company	1982	1983
Shell Oil	1,200	1,200
Amstar	1,200	1,200
Arco	1,200	1,200
Aviation	1,200	1,200
Chemical	1,200	1,200
Continental	1,200	1,200
Eastman	1,200	1,200
Exxon	1,200	1,200
General	1,200	1,200

Parsons Eastern

Company	1982	1983
Parsons Eastern	1,200	1,200
Amstar	1,200	1,200
Arco	1,200	1,200
Aviation	1,200	1,200
Chemical	1,200	1,200
Continental	1,200	1,200
Eastman	1,200	1,200
Exxon	1,200	1,200
General	1,200	1,200

Sum Co.

Company	1982	1983
Sum Co.	1,200	1,200
Amstar	1,200	1,200
Arco	1,200	1,200
Aviation	1,200	1,200
Chemical	1,200	1,200
Continental	1,200	1,200
Eastman	1,200	1,200
Exxon	1,200	1,200
General	1,200	1,200

Japan

Company	1982	1983
Japan	1,200	1,200
Amstar	1,200	1,200
Arco	1,200	1,200
Aviation	1,200	1,200
Chemical	1,200	1,200
Continental	1,200	1,200
Eastman	1,200	1,200
Exxon	1,200	1,200
General	1,200	1,200

Matsushita

Company	1982	1983
Matsushita	1,200	1,200
Amstar	1,200	1,200
Arco	1,200	1,200
Aviation	1,200	1,200
Chemical	1,200	1,200
Continental	1,200	1,200
Eastman	1,200	1,200
Exxon	1,200	1,200
General	1,200	1,200

Chrysler

Company	1982	1983
Chrysler	1,200	1,200
Amstar	1,200	1,200
Arco	1,200	1,200
Aviation	1,200	1,200
Chemical	1,200	1,200
Continental	1,200	1,200
Eastman	1,200	1,200
Exxon	1,200	1,200
General	1,200	1,200

Cons. Foods

Company	1982	1983
Cons. Foods	1,200	1,200
Amstar	1,200	1,200
Arco	1,200	1,200
Aviation	1,200	1,200
Chemical	1,200	1,200
Continental	1,200	1,200
Eastman	1,200	1,200
Exxon	1,200	1,200
General	1,200	1,200

Cooper Ind.

Company	1982	1983
Cooper Ind.	1,200	1,200
Amstar	1,200	1,200
Arco	1,200	1,200
Aviation	1,200	1,200
Chemical	1,200	1,200
Continental	1,200	1,200
Eastman	1,200	1,200
Exxon	1,200	1,200
General	1,200	1,200

United States

Company	1982	1983
United States	1,200	1,200
Amstar	1,200	1,200
Arco	1,200	1,200
Aviation	1,200	1,200
Chemical	1,200	1,200
Continental	1,200	1,200
Eastman	1,200	1,200
Exxon	1,200	1,200
General	1,200	1,200

AMP

Company	1982	1983
AMP	1,200	1,200
Amstar	1,200	1,200
Arco	1,200	1,200
Aviation	1,200	1,200
Chemical	1,200	1,200
Continental	1,200	1,200
Eastman	1,200	1,200
Exxon	1,200	1,200
General	1,200	1,200

Metromedia

Company	1982	1983
Metromedia	1,200	1,200
Amstar	1,200	1,200
Arco	1,200	1,200
Aviation	1,200	1,200
Chemical	1,200	1,200
Continental	1,200	1,200
Eastman	1,200	1,200
Exxon	1,200	1,200
General	1,200	1,200

Occ. Petroleum

Company	1982	1983
Occ. Petroleum	1,200	1,200
Amstar	1,200	1,200
Arco	1,200	1,200
Aviation	1,200	1,200
Chemical	1,200	1,200
Continental	1,200	1,200
Eastman	1,200	1,200
Exxon	1,200	1,200
General	1,200	1,200

Purcell Sound

Company	1982	1983
Purcell Sound	1,200	1,200
Amstar	1,200	1,200
Arco	1,200	1,200
Aviation	1,200	1,200
Chemical	1,200	1,200
Continental	1,200	1,200
Eastman	1,200	1,200
Exxon	1,200	1,

SPORTS

In Athlete's 2d Career: Profits From Products

By Peter Alfano
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — He is a big man with a beard who might look intimidating if it weren't for the smile on his face and his sideburns. He once played for the Los Angeles Rams and was part of a defensive unit that was called the Fearless Four. But now, Merlin Olsen can be seen on television extolling the virtues of flowers.

In the past five years, Olsen estimated, he has turned down 10 major advertising campaigns and "big dollars" waiting for him that he felt were suited to his nature and size.

"What I like about this one," Olsen said, the new Florists' Transworld Delivery association ad, "is that in only one of the commercials is there any reference to me as a football player. And what I also like is that the commercial shows you don't have to be a softie to give or receive flowers. Too many people in advertising are not sensitive enough to get away from stereotypes."

In recent years, television commercials have afforded a number of athletes the opportunity to move gracefully from the playing field to an alternative career. The money boom in professional sports and the growing awareness of physical fitness have been credited by those in advertising with giving many athletes the kind of visibility that only a few had enjoyed previously and that had been primarily associated with movie stars.

Judging by all the familiar faces that can be seen endorsing products from tea to pickup trucks and investment firms to weight benches, it appears at times that there are more players on Madison Avenue than in the locker rooms.

Larry Holmes for Kentucky Fried Chicken; Ivan Lendl for Ben Gay; Jim Palmer for Jockey Shorts and Tigris shampoo; John McEnroe for Bic razors; Arnold Palmer for Pennzoil Motor Oil and Hertz; Jimmy Connors for Paine-Webber; Deacon Jones for Parkway magazine; Chris Austin for Canon cameras; and Chris Evert

Lloyd for Lipton Tea are only a handful of the better known athletes who have become representatives of major products. But the field also includes former athletes, some of whom have become as well known for the products they endorse as the sport they played. Joe Namath, O.J. Simpson, Joe Greene and "Mr. Coffee" himself, Joe DiMaggio, have found the endorsement field a lucrative alternative to their sports careers and the source of a new identity.

"Athletes are popular because, in a way, they are physical perfection," said Dave Vadehra, the founder of Video Storyboards Inc., an advertising research company that conducts surveys gauging the effectiveness of advertising campaigns. "When companies used entertainment celebrities it was because those celebrities were successful and it carried over to the product. Now, athletes are successful and have a sense of well-being."

"They are attention-grabbers," said David Burns, who runs the David Burns Celebrity Agency in Chicago, a firm that arranges commercials for athletes. "And remember, these people are adored. Look at why golfers like Palmer and Nicklaus are in demand. The chairman of the board of a company often plays golf and is a fan. They want to be with their gods."

Not only do athletes appeal to the traditional male audience, but more women are becoming sports fans and participants. Thus, when Jim Palmer, pitcher for the Baltimore Orioles, poses in underwear, and several New York Ranger hockey players film a commercial for tight-fitting designer jeans, one of the aims is sex appeal, Burns said. "You can see that a lot of this advertising is aimed at women."

For the most part, said Jerry Savola, who negotiates celebrity contracts for Grey Advertising, the athletes are portrayed in an admirable light because that is the image the advertiser wants for his product. Sometimes, however, it is apparent the athlete is being exploited for his or her name and has no connection with the product. Sometimes, in their haste to appear in



Arnold Palmer and O.J. Simpson: A pairing of all-American heroes.

commercials, Olsen said, athletes compromise their values. "They are anxious to sign on the dotted line," he said. The result can be undignified roles.

"Playing on stereotypes," Savola added, "is a little cheap."

Yet there are some commercials that reinforce stereotypes. A recently concluded dealers' campaign for Datsun trucks featured Ben Davidson, the former Oakland Raiders' defensive lineman, and several actors — presumably linemen — dressed as football players. The theme of the commercial was to show that the trucks were durable and tough just like football players.

Davidson came across as forceful while the actors growled and made other primal sounds that he translated.

"I guess because we're going into the football season, that was one of the rationales used for that promotion," said Dave Hubbard, Nissan Motors' national truck advertising editor. "We're not against athletes, but generally, our philosophy in national campaigns is to let the product stand by itself. We don't use athletes."

The Davidson commercial was said to have played to mixed reviews at Nissan Motors corporate headquarters.

Another new commercial features Deacon Jones, the former defensive lineman for the Los Angeles Rams. Jones takes on that talking little container of Parkway magazine. As usual, just when the little container has convinced Jones that it is better, it delivers the last word: "Parkway." But in this case, the final line — delivered nervously — is, "Parkway, sir."

Although it is intended to be humorous, it implies that Jones is frightened and that is the reason he is being accorded such respect.

Jones also has done Miller Lite commercials in which he recites juvenile poetry. Dick Butkus and Bubba Smith have been acclaimed for their most recent Lite Beer commercial in which they attend the opera for the first time only to learn it isn't performed in English. When they talk about going to a ballet the next night, the punch line is, "I hope it's in English."

Butkus dismissed the argument that the ads depict football players — especially linemen — as being ignorant.

"A woman in Massachusetts told me that she got a kick out of it because it's the kind of thing that could happen to anybody," Butkus said.

"I don't see it as being a stereotype," he said. "These commercials at Miller show me more like the person I am. I'm a practical joker, and I like dry humor. I'm not mean or anything like I was portrayed on the field."

The Miller Lite campaign has run for 10 years, and has become an extraordinary success story in advertising.

Olsen's FTD commercials and the Coca-Cola commercial featuring Joe Greene — "Mean" Joe Greene of the Pittsburgh

Steelers — are attempts to defeat stereotypes. Greene won many new fans when he gave a thoughtful young admirer his jersey in the award-winning commercial. "Thanks, Mean Joe," the boy replied.

The Coke commercial started with Greene as a cliché and then broke it down," said Vadehra of Video Storyboards. "It wouldn't have worked if they had used a quarterback." The commercial was so popular that it was expanded into a television movie.

The paradox in this continuing trend to use athletes as salesmen is that no matter how popular they are on Madison Avenue, independent surveys do not necessarily support the theory that the public considers athletes especially believable.

In a survey completed in November 1982 by Benton & Bowles Inc., 77 percent of those polled agreed that athletes do not seem as much like heroes as they once did.

Also, some well-known athletes such as McEnroe, Larry Holmes, Reggie Jackson, Bjorn Borg and Jimmy Connors scored low in likability and credibility when endorsing products. McEnroe, who has done several commercials for Bic razors, had the lowest score. He was found likable by only 21 percent of those polled and was judged believable by just 16 percent.

One reason for employing athletes is that they remain in the public eye longer than many other celebrities, said Savola of Grey Advertising.

"TV performers are as current as People magazine," he said. "They'll be gone next year. It's a fickle business. But Steve Garvey is Steve Garvey whether he is in Los Angeles or San Diego."

Simpson, Don Meredith and Namath are good examples of athletes whose popularity was enhanced by commercials and whose celebrity status no longer depends on their athletic careers.

Ted Labiner, a creative director for the Lipton-Tea Company, said Meredith was one of many celebrities tested for the role of Lipton spokesman. "We were looking for someone who portrayed a virile and believable image," Labiner said. "Tea was thought to be a feminine drink. Also, the highest consumption of tea was in the South. So we were planning on a revolving number of Lipton-tea lovers and we had some glamorous actresses testing too."

Meredith performed so well, however, that the plan was scrapped. He appealed to men and women. He also is a Southerner. "As the years go by, he is getting more polished and confident," Labiner said. Lipton also has used Evert as a spokeswoman the past three years.

Hertz now has paired Simpson with Arnold Palmer because, said Judy Woodfin, a vice president of the company's corporate affairs, many businessmen are golfers and are fans of Palmer. "They are not paragon of wealth," she said, "but individuals who made it on their own. People identify with all-American heroes."

Hoyt Wins Cy Young Award

By Joseph Durso
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — LaMarr Hoyt of the Chicago White Sox, the bearded, 250-pounder who won more games than any other pitcher in baseball this year, was voted the Cy Young Award Tuesday for outstanding pitcher in the American League.

Hoyt, who won 24 games and lost 10, received 17 of the 28 first-place votes from a panel of baseball writers. He also got 10 votes for second place and one for third, for a total of 116, and was the only pitcher mentioned on every ballot.

He easily outpolled Dan Quisenberry of the Kansas City Royals (81 points), who set a record by saving 45 games, and Jack Morris of the Detroit Tigers (38), who won 20 games and lost 13. They were the only other pitchers to receive first-place votes. Only three others got any votes: Richard Dotson of the White Sox (9), Ron Guidry of the New York Yankees (5) and Scott McGregor of the Baltimore Orioles (3).

The victory was sweet for Hoyt because he won 19 games last year and received no votes for the Cy Young Award. But he suffered no lack of recognition this year as he won his last 13 games in the regular season and helped pitch the White Sox to the championship of the league's Western Division.

"I'm the Rodney Dangerfield of baseball," he quipped from his home in Columbia, South Carolina. "I get no respect."

"But I didn't sleep much last night, and for me, that's unusual. You never know about the lack of sleep in baseball. You never know if you'll attain numbers like these again."

The award was the first of the postseason honors voted by the Baseball Writers' Association of America. Next week, the Cy Young Award in the National League will be announced; and, in the three weeks after that, the managers of the year and the most valuable players in each league.

In the voting for best pitcher, ballots were cast by two writers in each of the 14 cities in the American League. They voted for three pitchers apiece, with 5 points awarded for first place, 3 for second and 1 for third.

Hoyt is the first White Sox pitcher to win the award since Early Wynn in 1959.

He did it with unusual durability and control: 260 innings pitched, only 31 walks (4 of which were intentional), 148 strikeouts, 11



LaMarr Hoyt, the winner of 24 games for the White Sox.

complete games and an earned run average of 3.66. In the second half of the season, he won 15 games and lost only 2. In the past two seasons, he has had 65 decisions in 68 starts.

"I'm a greedy person," Hoyt said. "I don't want to be embarrassed. You either hide or fight your way out of it. You aim to go nine innings every time. If it's the eighth inning and a pitcher wants to come out, you have to wonder where his heart is."

Hoyt was one of the most visible pitchers, with his full beard and full hair. He weighed 222 pounds in spring training, the last time the White Sox weighed him, but was believed to be carrying 250 pounds when he beat the Orioles in the opening game of the playoffs.

"I'm actually a light eater," he said. "If I ate like other people, I'd weigh 300."

Hoyt originally signed with the Yankees in 1973 but was traded to the White Sox in 1977 in a deal that sent Bucky Dent to New York. And he was basically a relief pitcher

er until 1982, when the White Sox needed another starter. Quisenberry won 5 games and lost 3 for the Royals. But his 45 saves broke the record set in 1972 by John Hiller of the Detroit Tigers, who saved 38. Quisenberry has saved 131 games in four seasons, the most in the big leagues.

Previous winners of the American League Cy Young Award are the outstanding pitcher: 1954—Pete Vuckovich, Milwaukee; 1955—Ruffalo Fingers, Milwaukee; 1956—Steve Stone, Baltimore; 1957—Mickey Vernon, Baltimore; 1958—Steve Stone, Baltimore; 1959—Sandy Kousser, New York; 1960—Jim Palmer, Baltimore; 1961—Jim Palmer, Baltimore; 1962—Jim Palmer, Baltimore; 1963—Tom Seaver, New York; 1964—Tom Seaver, New York; 1965—Tom Seaver, New York; 1966—Tom Seaver, New York; 1967—Tom Seaver, New York; 1968—Tom Seaver, New York; 1969—Tom Seaver, New York; 1970—Tom Seaver, New York; 1971—Tom Seaver, New York; 1972—Tom Seaver, New York; 1973—Tom Seaver, New York; 1974—Tom Seaver, New York; 1975—Tom Seaver, New York; 1976—Tom Seaver, New York; 1977—Tom Seaver, New York; 1978—Tom Seaver, New York; 1979—Tom Seaver, New York; 1980—Tom Seaver, New York; 1981—Tom Seaver, New York; 1982—Tom Seaver, New York; 1983—Tom Seaver, New York.

NFL Offense Leaders

Ranking	No.	Yards	Av.	TD	Ranking	No.	Yards	Av.	TD
1	15	659	4.4	7	1	15	659	4.4	7
2	113	658	4.4	7	2	113	658	4.4	7
3	137	619	4.5	8	3	137	619	4.5	8
4	156	610	4.2	5	4	156	610	4.2	5
5	122	516	2.9	2	5	122	516	2.9	2
6	125	478	4.5	1	6	125	478	4.5	1
7	116	464	4.2	1	7	116	464	4.2	1
8	102	417	4.3	2	8	102	417	4.3	2
9	102	417	4.3	2	9	102	417	4.3	2
10	102	417	4.3	2	10	102	417	4.3	2

NFL Defense Leaders

Ranking	No.	Yards	Av.	TD	Ranking	No.	Yards	Av.	TD
1	15	659	4.4	7	1	15	659	4.4	7
2	113	658	4.4	7	2	113	658	4.4	7
3	137	619	4.5	8	3	137	619	4.5	8
4	156	610	4.2	5	4	156	610	4.2	5
5	122	516	2.9	2	5	122	516	2.9	2
6	125	478	4.5	1	6	125	478	4.5	1
7	116	464	4.2	1	7	116	464	4.2	1
8	102	417	4.3	2	8	102	417	4.3	2
9	102	417	4.3	2	9	102	417	4.3	2
10	102	417	4.3	2	10	102	417	4.3	2

NBA, Referees Still at Impasse

By David DuPree
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The National Basketball Association and referees union are at such an impasse in contract negotiations that both sides say it appears the 1984-85 season will begin Friday with substitute officials.

"I say there is no way we'll settle Friday," Richie Phillips, counsel to the National Association of Basketball Referees, said Tuesday. "The NBA broke off negotiations last Sunday and we haven't fed since."

The NBA, however, said that it is a referees union that broke negotiations. "We made them a proposal, and we promised a counterproposal by Sunday, but we never got it," said Russ Granik, general counsel for the NBA.

The old contract expired Sept. 1. Phillips informed the NBA at the time that if an acceptable contract wasn't reached, the referees would strike during the regular season. As a result, the NBA locked out the officials and replaced them with substitutes who worked the exhibition season.

"They told us they would strike the regular season if this wasn't solved," Granik said last week. "We said, 'If you're going to strike in the regular season, don't let us show you now.'"

"We'd prefer the regular officials, but if we have to go with the substitutes we have been using, we're satisfied."

NHL Standings

ified with the job they've done."

Both sides said Tuesday that they were not near an agreement. In fact, they could not even agree on what has been offered or why the meetings broke off.

Granik said, "We're offering each guy under contract an average of a 27-percent increase over the next three years, with 10 percent of it coming in the first year."

Phillips said the increase is not what it's made out to be.

"They're saying it's a 27-percent increase. Actually, it's only a 2.55-percent increase, and over three years, that's less than 1 percent a year," he said.

Under terms of the old contract, a first-year referee made \$24,000, a second-year official \$25,500 and a third-year man \$27,500. The NBA's proposal calls for a second-year official to earn \$26,400 and a third-year man \$28,000.

A second-year official who earned \$24,000 in his first year would therefore be given a 10-percent raise, to \$26,400, for this season. But Phillips said that under the old contract he would have been given \$25,500, anyway, so the NBA's proposal is in essence only a \$900 raise.

Phillips. "There hasn't been much progress since we started negotiations. They want the cutbacks and they locked us out. We told them we wouldn't strike as long as they negotiated in good faith."

Phillips also said the NBA has offered a flat sum of \$144,000 for referees working the playoffs. There are 89 possible playoff games, and with three officials working each game (one as an alternate), that averages \$539 a referee for each game.

Last season, referees working the playoffs averaged \$1,240 a game.

"The NBA's contract offer is a tremendous step backwards," said Phillips.

Another point of contention is the firing of veteran referees Joe Gushne, Bob Rakel and Jess Kersey. The NBA said Gushne had not recovered sufficiently from a knee injury. Rakel had poor ratings and Kersey had expense discrepancies.

"The NBA fired them to put pressure on the union," said Phillips, "and their disposition is an issue."

Only one referee who worked in the NBA last season is still working — Darrell Garretson, the supervisor

